PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. IV NO. 33 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY. 16 Feb.				
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
21st ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th ,,	Mongolia ..	10000	....	..
3rd April	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
8th ,,	Jhinga	Karachi coasting
8th ,,	Chakda	Karachi and P. Gulf extra
*12th ,,	Chasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
14th Feb.	Pundua	East and South Africa via Mormugao

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yoboshi Maru..	S. Kishimoto	4098	29th Jan.	8th Feb
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	11th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru..	4538	Y. Yamamoto	4th Feb	14th Feb.
Toean Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4490	T. Fuchikami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	556	893	420	680
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool.....	600	906	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application,
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but properly used will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D 15

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916
S S Castalia	6385	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Serembar (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.
Post Box No. 24

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.

Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311

WANTED

WANTED—By an experienced European Gentleman pupils for drawing and music (Piano.) Terms exceptionally moderate. Apply to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3100

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—Applications for the post of Director, State Education, Indore, Pay Rs. 600-40-800. Application should be addressed to the HOME MINISTER, Indore and should reach him before the 25th of February, 1916. 3128

A THOROUGHLY experienced practical European Landscape Gardener, possessing excellent credentials is open to ENGAGEMENT in any Native State or Govt. employ. Apply

LANDSCAPE SUPDT.,
Pudukottai State,
900 Trichinopoly.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—REQUIRED 2ND ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' Branch, Lawrence Memorial School, mathematics and singing. Salary Rs. 70—3—85 per mensem, plus Rs. 15 singing allowance and free board and lodging. Private music pupils are at present allowed. Applications should be sent to THE PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 1017

WANTED an experienced Barrister, High Court Vakil or Retired Judicial Officer, as LAW LECTURER to the students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Hours (2 lectures per diem during college term time). Remuneration Rs. 300 (O. S.) equivalent, in round figures, to Rs. 250 (British Currency).

Applications, with copies of references which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE SECRETARY,
of the Civil Service Class Committee,
Finance Office,
1016 Hyderabad, Deccan.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.—The services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers of the class required at the following stations:—
Peshawar for Pathans; Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans; Jullundur for Sikhs and Dogras; Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans; Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans; Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus; Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans;

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis;

(iii) the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Headquarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian Railways.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of a pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogra, etc.

G. D. OGILVIE, Captain,
Assistant Secretary,
1018 to the Government of India.

WANTED

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MID-WIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SMALL PONY suitable for child up to 6 years. Price Rs. 60. Apply to Box No. 729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3109

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A DE DION BOUTON 4 Cyl. 7 seater, 18 H.P. Torpedo Body in excellent condition and complete with Lamps, accessories etc., can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum St., Fort. 3125

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE.—A two seater, with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

TO CLEAR STOCK.—Prior to removal to our new Factory (The largest in Southern India) 256 pairs Tan Box Hide Albert slippers, machine barktanned soles, medium toes, sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7 only.

Further reduced to Rs. 2-8 a pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—2 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3063

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order V, Rules 1 and 5, Act V of 1908).
Suit No. 409 of 1915.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF SOUTH, LUCKNOW.

NAWAB ALAMARAJ BEGAM of SHIS MAHAL, Lucknow .....Plaintiff
v.
Mr. G. N. MAITRA & others .....Defendants.

To,

Mr. G. L. MAITRA Travelling Agent, 48, Prince Building, Meadows Street, Bombay.

WHEREAS the above plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,200 as damages you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 29th day of February, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 4th day of February, 1916.

Seal:

By order,
(Sd.) JUDGE,
MUNSARIM,
Munsif's Court, South Lucknow.
3121

NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order V, Rules 1 and 5, Act V of 1908).
Suit No. 409 of 1915.

IN THE COURT OF THH MUNSIF, SOUTH LUCKNOW.

NAWAB ALAM ARA BEGUM of Shis Mahal, Lucknow ..... Plaintiff.
versus
MR. G. L. MAITRA & others ... Defendants.

To,

Mr. P. D. ACHARYA, Managing Agent Indian Co., Operation Co., No. 19, Bank Street, Bombay.

WHEREAS the above plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,200 as damages you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 29th day of February 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 4th day of February 1916.

Seal.

By order,
(Sd.) JUDGE,
MUNSARIM,
Munsif's Court, South Lucknow.
3127

NOTICE.

OWING to the considerable increase in Ocean freight and rate of Insurance premium against war risks, we have been compelled to increase temporarily by Rs. 250 the already advertised selling price of all models of our STUDEBAKER cars.

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
3129 Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 101 BALES GREY YARN NO 6½ OF THE ASSUR VIRJI MILLS.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Trambenkanta at the shop of Seth Bapulal Ishwardas by order of the Assur Virji Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Ranchhordas Lakhmidas.

101 Bales Grey Yarn No. 6½ of the Assur Virji Mills.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 11TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neat polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganised artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, rocking chairs, curzon chairs, easels sewing machine, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy bases, revolving book cases office chairs, writing and office tables ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty cloth baskets, Umbrella stands, Hatstands, Verrandah Benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps English dinner sets rich glass and crockery ware, etc., etc., the propery of an English gentleman proceeding Home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1916.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges. *All work guaranteed for five years.*

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WADALLA WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY, the 20th day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell the undermentioned property by public auction by order of Kann Balu Bhoir, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gasper Doming Fernandes, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 13th day of March, 1912, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Wadalla, without the Fort, and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 28 feet in length and 21 feet in width or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No. 2160 and in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3563 and Street No. 804 and which said premises is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the land of Monio Fernandes, on or towards the West by the land of Ladkubai, on or towards the North by Public Passage and on or towards the South by the land of Bastap Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from ane by order of Mr. Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally, the son and legal rerpesentative of Mahomedally Jivaji the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bakrudin Abdul Razak the mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th June, 1914, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land being a portion of Fazendari tenure situate at Foras Road in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 6922 and 6923 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2990 (1-2), Street No. 1-1 A and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's gully, on or towards the West by the public passage leading to Foras Road, on or towards the North by the gully and beyond it Cumrudin's Chawl, and on or towards the South by the gully and beyond it Cumrulin's Chawl.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th Feb., 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

The Home of Select Cinema.

INSTANT SUCCESS OF
NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-45.

(Howitt-Phillips Co. performing at 9-30 p. m.)

A Gold-Rooster Drama in 5 Acts.

SIMON THE JESTER

Adapted from W. J. LOCKE'S famous novel. Simon de Gex, a rich society idol jests with Fate. He throws away three months of the remaining nine which the doctor says he has to live because he will not forgo the pleasures of tobacco and recklessly spends his fortune in an attempt to benefit his fellow men. He devotes all his energies to the same purpose.

A STRIKING PLOT, SPLENDIDLY ACTED.

A Unique Comic Film.

THE LADY-KILLER.

Which shows how a man-flirt gets himself enmeshed in a net with the happy result that he finally settles down, even though he did not intend to do so.

THE BELL-RINGER

A pretty allegory showing how the powers of evil attempted to stop a man from carrying out his good work of infusing godliness into the country folks by ringing the Church bells and how the Powers of Good tested him and carried out the duties which had been stopped temporarily.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
By the last mail

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

(ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.)

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

The biggest and best serial yet.

NINTH AND TENTH EPISODES.

THE DEATH RAY AND THE LIFE CURRENT

ALSO

FRIESLAND (Holland) Colored Travel. | Col. Heeza Liar Dog Fancier. Cartoon.
LATEST GAZETTE. | Matrimonial Bliss. Starlight Comic.

Recommencing Saturday next **WHO PAYS?** together with Exploits.

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

PATHE FRERE'S LATEST GOLD ROOSTER DRAMATIC SUCCESS.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30. **"NEDRA"** In 5 acts. In 5 acts.

A remarkable play from the famous novel of that name by George Barr McCutcheon. "NEDRA" is a savage Island in the Pacific, where after a terrible typhoon (the most realistic scene ever filmed) two people are lost. The man saving a woman, whom in the confusion of the shipwreck, he thought was the woman he loved, but who was a woman married to someone else. Three of these thrilling acts take place amongst savages who show some remarkable talent for acting.

ONE OF THE MOST ORIGINAL AND BEAUTIFUL PLAYS EVER SCREENED.

NEXT SATURDAY. THE GREAT SPY DRAMA.
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

The Bombay and Calcutta Record-Breakers.

Success Upon Success!

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

The Comedy
"MRS. DOT."

The story of a coquettish widow whose scheming to marry a man who is already engaged to another, provides the Plot.

TO-MORROW MATINEE 4-30.

Martin Harvey's Great Success.

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS."

A thrilling play showing how good birth and breeding will reveal themselves when it comes to the test even though the man may have earned a bad reputation.

TO-MORROW 9-30.

In response to numerous requests
"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

One of the most sensational plays ever staged. Two of the principal characters show nobility of nature and supreme sacrifices for those dear to them, and the moral they teach is a beautiful one.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY 9-30.

The Famous Drama.
"THE SILVER KING."

The story of a man wrongfully accused of a crime which for a considerable time he really believes he committed. He strikes a silver mine and eventually, when rich, he clears his character.

SATURDAY MATINEE, 4-30.

The Epoch-making play.
"MILESTONES."

A period of play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 9-30.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

A beautiful drama which has taught the world a greater moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking the best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Stalls Rs. 2, Circle Re. 1 & Gallery As. 8.
All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

At the Door of the Royal Opera House Taxicabs and Victorias are available at the close of each performance, but can be assured if notice is given at the Booking Office during the first interval.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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Every Evening At 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandmann presents the

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST FEW NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT, FEBRUARY 6th

The hit of the world. The phenomenal record breaker.

'POTASH & PEARLMUTTER'

Which has just concluded 700 nights run at the Queen's Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th.

Robert Courtneidge's great Shaftsbury Theatre, London, success. The brilliant Musical Comedy.

'THE CINEMA STAR'

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Particulars will be announced.

After 6-30 p. m. PLAN AT THEATRE
Telephone No. 288.

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LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quites the nerves and clears the brain. A 15

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NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The said Election being a contested Election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.	NOMINATED BY.	SECONDED BY.
1.	The Hon. SIR JAMSETJI JIJIBHAI, Bart.	Mazagon Castle, Bombay.	Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Justice of the Peace, etc.	The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. The Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha.	Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL.D. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt. Mr. Hormasji A. Wadia, Bar-at-Law.
2.	Mr. MEYER NISSIM, M.A.	No. 5, Greens Mansions, Apollo Bunder.	Merchant.	The Hon. Mr. N. M. Hogg. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai.
3.	The Hon. Mr. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI HORA.	Ridge Road.	Merchant and Mill Owner	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt. L.M., F.R.M.S., (London.)	Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S., L.V. Sc., M.R.S.I. (London.) Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas Kt. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Nigel F. Paton.
4.	Dr. RATANSHA TEMULJI NARIMAN, M.D., F.R.M.S.	Nowsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort.	Medical Practitioner.	The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL.D.	Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. The Hon. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart.
5.	Mr. NARAYAN VISHVANATH MANDLIK, B.A., LL.B.	Hermitage, Pedder Road.	Justice of the Peace Pleader, High Court and Property Holder.	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart.	Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gokaldas. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S., (London.)
6.	RAO BAHADUR VITHALRAO KRISHNAJI VANDEKAR.	Dongri.	Contractor.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL.D. Mr. H. R. Greaves. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt. C.I.E. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim Kt. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M.	The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. Mr. A. M. Tod. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. and S. The Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D., L. R. C. P. (London), L. M. and S., M. R. C. S. Mr. Behramji Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai. Major W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.
7.	MR. CHUNILAL VRIJBHUKANDAS MEHTA, M.A., LL.B.	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant.	Mr. H. R. Greaves. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. The Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. and S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M. Mr. A. M. Tod. Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya. The Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt.
8.	MR. PHIROZ KHARSETJI SETNA, B.A.	Canada Building, Hornby Road.	Merchant.	The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. A. M. Tod. Mr. A. Turner Laing. Mr. A. H. Whyte.
9.	MR. JAMSETJI ARDESAR WADIA.	Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant.	The Hon. Mr. N. M. Hogg. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai.
10.	MR. KAVASJI JEHANGIR READYMONY, B.A. (CANTAB).	Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt. L.M., F.R.M.S., (London.) The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL.D.	Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S., L.V. Sc., M.R.S.I. (London.) Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas Kt. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Nigel F. Paton. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. The Hon. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart.
11.	MR. KASAMALI JERAJBHAI PIRBHAI.	No. 7, Warden Road.	Property Owner.	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. and S. Mr. A. M. Tod. Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Setna, B.A. Mr. A. Turner Laing.
12.	MAJOR WILLIAM GLEN LISTON, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.	The Old Government House, Parel.	Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laberatory.	The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Dr. Shavak Sorabji Batlivala, L.M. & S. Mr. A. H. Whyte.
13.	SIR DINSHA MANEKJI PETIT, Bart.	Petit Hall, Malabar Hill.	Cotton Mill Agent and Banker.	The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. The Hon'ble Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha. Major W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL.D.
14.	PROF. OSVALD V. MULLER, M.A.	Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Professor, Indian Educational Service.	Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Lt.-Col. A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.	The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E. Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M.
15.	Mr. BEHRAMJI RASTAMJI BEHRAMJI JIJIBHAI.	Byramji Hall, Mazagon.	Merchant.	Mr. H. R. Greaves. Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Kt.	Mr. Leslie Blunt. Mr. Jamsetji Kharsetji Jamsetji.
16.	Mr. REGINALD DAVID HUGHES.	Sorab House, Apollo Bunder.	Merchant.	Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, B.A. Mr. F. F. Gordon.	Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar. Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash.
17.	Mr. MAHAMAD HAJIBHAI LALJI.	12 Cuffe Parade.	Merchant.	Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, B.A. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E Mr. Nigel F. Paton. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt.	Mr. Nanabhai Hormasji Moos. The Hon. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. Mr. Ratansi Mulji. Mr. Mian Mahamad Haji Jan Mahamad Chotani.
18.	Mr. GULAM HUSEN KARIMBHAI IBRAHIM.	Cuffe, Parade Colaba.	Merchant.	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia. Mr. Mahamad Hajibhai Lalji.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on Monday the 14th February 1916, at 1 p.m. Bombay Time.

Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

No person who is not a Justice of the Peace will be admitted in the Corporation Hall except the authorized Municipal employes and representatives of the Press.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February 1916.

P. R CADELL.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 7th February 1916

GIRGAUM, Sandhurst Rd. **OLYMPIA CINEMA** 2nd Instalment. 7,000 feet.

The Most Sensational and Beautiful Serial of Cinema Study.

A Masterpiece of Art and Repose.

7,000 feet. **"THE BROKEN COIN"** 2nd Instalment

OUR NEW PROGRAMME BEGINS.

Kitty's search for "Kingdom and Treasure" securing Coin, brings her, in many mysterious and hair raising adventures.....Once she is warned to return to her place, less she may come to trouble, she succeeds in securing both the halves, but something ve-a-a-a-ry startling is being pointed at her head—

Rs. 1,000—IN 12 CASH PRIZES.

Three Shows every day at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

Extra ans. 2 will reserve your Seats in Box and 1st Class.

Extra Show on Sunday at 3-30 with Extra Household Prizes.

Season and Complimentary Passes Suspended.

No excuse for the pale and anoemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. A 17

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

		HIGH WATER				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time		Depth. on Still.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft. in
Mon.	7	m	1	31	29 7	7	m	7	45	15 10
			1	55a	27 10			7	40a	17 2
Tues.	8	m	2	3	28 7	8	m	8	22	16 3
			2	40a	26 11			8	16a	18 7
Wed.	9	m	2	33	27 5	9	m	8	58	16 11
			3	28a	25 11			8	53a	20 0
Thur.	10	m	3	2	26 3	10	m	9	35	17 8
			4	21a	24 11			9	34a	21 3
Fri.	11	m	3	34	25 1	11	m	10	17	18 5
			5	28a	24 2			15	45a	22 5
Sat.	12	m	4	16	24 1	12	m	11	27	19 0
			7	47a	24 1					
Sun.	13	m	5	19	23 4	13	m	1	31	22 9
			9	19a	24 10			0	54a	19 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 34m.
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 35m.
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 10 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 11 (Friday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 12 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 37m.
,, 13 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 38m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Last Quarter	1916	January 28d.	6h.	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	Fsbruary 3d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	,,	,, 11d.	3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	,,	,, 19d.	7h.	58-6m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th February 1916 was 30.195 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller. Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. 841.

ALL-INDI WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

The disturbance in the north-west disappeared after giving light snowfall in the western Himalayas. The cold wave following the disturbance is causing abnormally low temperature which still prevails over north-east India.

Forecas.—Dry weather.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about six thousand miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at 3.31 a.m. to-day.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extrem eastern districts but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme north where it is in excess during the day but below normal at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect in lower Sind and Rajputana. In upper Sind it has risen and is in slight excess during the day but still in moderate defect at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature is in fairly large defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-western districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has again fallen and is now 4 deg. to 8 deg. F. in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Malegaon, Bijapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. The cold wave has reached the United Provinces. Temperature is in defect to the west of a line joining Karwar and Allahabad but it has begun to recover in Baluchistan and upper Sind.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 7th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. In Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. In Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	58.3	45.0	88	..	4.05	—3.75
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	65.8	48.2	52	..	2.60	0.03
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	66.4	57.9	51	..	4.39	2.23
PUNJAB—						
Multan	61.0	38.0	75	..	0.13	—0.72
Rawalpindi	68.2	32.0	90	..	1.19	—3.31
Lahore	58.2	36.2	83	..	0.22	—1.55
Hissar	61.0	34.3	67	..	0.18	..
Ambala	58.7	39.3	90	..	0.61	—2.11
Deihl	60.7	40.2	34	..	0.18	—1.59
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	64.6	39.5	32	..	0	—1.04
Mainpuri	62.1	38.3	42	..	0.01	—1.60
Jhansi	63.1	44.3	21	..	0.24	—0.91
Cawnpore	68.0	42.3	43	..	0.02	—1.23
Allahabad	71.2	48.7	30	..	0.14	—1.39
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.7	37.5	43	..	0	—0.63
Karachi	69.0	45.0	27	..	0.18	—0.75
Ajmer	60.2	33.8	44	..	0.05	—0.84
Jalpore	64.5	37.1	40	..	0.11	—0.81
Kotah	64.8	42.6	28	..	0	—0.57
Mount Abu	52.2	37.6	8	..	0	—0.73
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	67.0	26.7	23	..	0	—0.29
Dwarka	67.6	48.4	42	..	0.19	—0.03
Veraval	71.1	48.6	22	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	69.1	39.8	15	..	0	—0.39
Bhavnagar Para	69.6	1.2	49	..	0	—0.30
Surat	70.1	45.7	27	..	0	—0.25
Ahmedabad	70.9	44.6	13	..	0	—0.22
Deesa	70.7	40.2	17	..	0	—0.36
Neemuch	63.1	40.0	15	..	0.06	—0.52
Indore	68.5	39.7	23	..	0.66	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71.9	51.5	35	..	0.15	—1.45
Saugor	67.2	41.4	20	..	0.09	—1.49
Hoshangabad	74.9	48.4	24	0.03	0.15	—1.14
Khandwa	73.8	48.9	22	..	0.63	—0.32
Akola	76.9	59.5	24	..	1.72	0.23
Amraoti	85.8	55.8	35	..	0.45	—1.03
Nagpur	82.8	60.9	29	..	0.16	—1.51
Chanda	87.7	62.0	39	..	0.62	—0.11
Raipur	86.7	58.6	26	..	0.33	—0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.8	59.2	42	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	77.1	61.3	47	..	0.81	0.14
Mormugao	80.9	66.9	71	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	82.1	62.2	89	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.7	46.2	21	..	0.16	—0.61
Ahmednagar	76.9	53.5	22	..	3.40	2.22
Poona	77.6	55.3	58	..	0.33	—0.77
Sholapur	85.5	60.6	29	..	1.27	..
Bijapur	84.0	58.3	33	..	0.43	—0.11
Belgaum	79.9	53.8	47	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	77.5	57.2	14	..	1.82	0.73
Nizamabad(Indore)	87.0	62.7	35	..	0.88	0.02
Hyderabad	86.9	64.3	60	..	0.79	—0.52
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.3	67.0	70	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	85.0	69.4	81	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin	87.0	71.7	77	..	8.84	0.16
Colombo	86.0	67.4	92	..	27.84	6.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	66.0	85	..	20.73	14.44
Bellary	89.3	67.7	51	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah	93.5	70.3	74	..	9.44	4.75
Madras	85.3	67.0	82	..	21.24	1.24
Bangalore	84.5	59.8	76	..	3.60	—0.03
Coimbatore	88.9	65.6	85	..	6.76	1.73
Trichinopoly	94.0	69.0	78	..	12.73	4.57
Negapatam	..	69.6	86	..	24.23	—4.44

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 6th February, 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	..	29.994 Inches
Temperature of Air	.....	67.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.....	57.4 ,,
Dew point	.....	50.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	.....	0.546 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.....	5.8 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	.....	73.8 ,,
Minimum do. do	.....	63.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	.....	NNE.NNW.N.
Movement of Wind do	do.	271 Miles.

Doctors indorse It.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation. D 16

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following statement of accounts of the abovenamed Fund for the month of January 1916 has been issued by the Honorary Secretaries :—

RECEIPTS.

Contributions received in cash Rs. 40,39,459-10-0; Contributions from the Bombay Municipality a/c Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Rs. 30,000-0-0; Contribution from Commissioner of Police a/c American Mission Hospital, Basra, Rs. 5,076-0-0; Contribution received in securities :—3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 6,600-0-0; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000-0-0; Rs. 17,600-0-0; Interest received, Rs. 96,936-0-0; Total Rs. 41,80,101-10-0.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot per Committee's Resolution of 27-8-14; Rs. 5,000-0-0; Cost of Telegraphic Transfer for £2500 remitted to Count Lalaing Belgian Embassy London on 15-9-14, Rs. 37,363-6-9; Allowances &c. paid to meet appeals for assistance, Rs. 6,488,-5-9; Paid to Women's Branch War and Relief Fund for Christmas Presents for Soldiers (amount of contributions specially received for this purpose), Rs. 2,000-0-0; Donation to St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun as per Committee's Resolution of 18-8-15 Rs. 6,000-0-0; Donation to R. A. T. A. per Committee's Resolution of 4-3-15 and 6-10-15, Rs. 6,500-0-0; Donation to Y.M.C.A. per Committee's Resolution of 4-3-15 Rs. 10,000-0-0; Donation for improving the amonities of the Troops per Committee's Resolution of 24-3-15, Rs. 30,000-0-0; Donation for the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs per Committee's Resolution of 11-3-15; Rs. Rs. 10,000-0-0; Donation to Servian Red Cross Fund per Committee's Resolution of 15-4-15 Rs. 22,559-1-6; Donation to Montenegrin Red Cross Fund per Committee's Resolution of 15-4-15 Rs. 3,750-0-0; Exenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital and Bombay Presidency Base Hospital at Alexandria, Rs. 6,67,575-12-8; Purchase and equipment of Motor Ambulances, Rs. 42,099-13-11; Suspense A/C-amount advanced to the Collector of West Khandesh as a loan without interest as per Committee's Resolution of 6-1-15 Rs. 3,000-0-0; Sundries (stationery, telegrams postages etc. Rs. 5,999-10-0; Rs. 8,58,936-2-7; Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 29-1-16, Rs. 30,3565-7-5; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 30,00,000-0-0; Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for Safe Custody (par value), Rs. 15,000-0-0; Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 Rs. 2,600-0-0, Rs. 33,21,165-7-5. Grand total Rs. 41,80,101-10-0.

FRESH CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following fresh contributions to the abovenamed fund are announced by the Honourary Secretaries :—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 40,60,510-14-11; 19th Instalment from East Khandesh through Otto Rothfell Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 21,100-0-0; H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Palanpur for the Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Rs. 10,000-0-0; Kavasji D. Banker Esq., Rs. 1,000-0-0; The Officers of the Public Works Department Bombay for January, Rs. 850-0-0; The Public of Bansda State, Rs. 625-0-0; Baria State People, Panchmahals and Rewakantha Agency, Rs. 581-0-0; Jadija Ratansinhji Talukdar Chodika, Rs. 251-0-0; C. W. Hudson Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 200-0-0; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 186-0-0; Proceeds of Boxing Tournament held in Ahmednagar in November last, Rs. 119-0-0; Thandar Pandu Mewas, Rs. 83-0-0; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 76-13-0; 17th Monthly Donation from Government Central Press, Rs. 50-4-3; "M. B. T.", Rs. 50-0-0; "R. G. G." for January, Rs. 50-0-0; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 31-4-0; Parmanandas Jeewandas Esq., Rs. 20-0-0; G. S. Wilson Esq., Rs. 15-0-0 and Bombay Milk Supply Co., Rs. 7-0-0; total Rs. 40,95,806-4-2.

C.P. WAR RELIEF FUND.

RAIPUR BRANCH.

The following is the statement of receipts, expenditure and balance of the War Relief Fund of the Raipur District Committee.

RECEIPTS.

Total receipts upto 31-1-16, Rs. 32,722-14-11.

EXPENDITURE.

Comforts for the soldiers at the front, Rs. 6,157-15-9; Motor Ambulance, Rs. 13,000-0-0; Subscriptions towards Belgian, Serbian, French Relief Funds, Lady Lansdowne's fund for prisoners in Germany, for Indian Soldiers and for officers families, Y.M.C.A., St. John's and Red Cross Funds etc., Rs. 9,740-12-3; total expenditure, Rs. 28,898-12-0; Balance on 31-1-1916, Rs. 3,824-2-11.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES TO MESOPOTAMIA.

AN APPEAL.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, gratefully acknowledge the receipt, through Lady Earle, of Rs. 8,700 for hospital supplies to Mesopotamia. This is in addition to Rs. 2,000 recently forwarded by Lady Earle for the endowment of a bed in the St. John Ambulance War Hospital at Dehra Dun. Lady Earle has promised further donations at an early date. The Indian Council are committed to very heavy expenditure for Mesopotamia and they appeal to the public for assistance. The indent on which they are at present engaged is estimated to cost about Rs. 35,000 a month. Towards this expenditure the Indian Council has so far received only Rs. 10,000, while the first monthly consignment is being urgently collected for despatch by February 15th. More money is therefore needed, and that quickly.

POLITICAL PROPAGANDA IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

In accordance with one of the resolutions passed at the last Provincial Conference to carry on the work of political education and advancement of Central Provinces and Berar a meeting was held last evening at Dr. Gour's bungalow at which an association called the C. P. and Berar Political Association, was constituted of members elected by the delegates of the last Provincial Conference. The maximum number of members of the association is limited to a hundred.

The "shiristadar" and two clerks of Cuttack Judge's Court have been suspended in connection with alleged tampering with confidential papers and records. It appeared that a demi-official letter of the High Court which was addressed to Mr. Allanson, District Judge of Cuttack, had been opened by some persons with the help of some postal employees. The matter is under judicial enquiry.

COMMERCIAL.

SILVER.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their Bullion Letter for 1915 say:—

The state of the Silver Market, and the movements of the price during the year 1915 have been affected naturally by the exceptional conditions which attach to a state of war. It is therefore remarkable that for the first ten months, the tenor of prices should have been so even in spite of events, which, in normal circumstances, would have left considerable impression. Throughout that period, the price shewed great steadiness, and violent fluctuations were almost altogether absent. This is the more worthy of comment when it is remembered that a quotation for forward delivery has not been made since the outbreak of War, because such a quotation forms a steadying factor by affording operators an alternative method of dealing. The demand was by no means the same as in pre-war times. Trade enquiry languished, and the Indian Bazaars for a long period abstained from purchases here owing to the high rates of insurance and other causes.

An unusual portion of the buying derived from coinage orders on account of the Home and Foreign Mints. As these orders were launched in order to meet urgent requirements for currency, the question of price had little weight, for the profit was ample. On the other hand sales were almost confined to the United States of America, Canada, and Mexico, the Continent being more a buyer than a seller. The uncertainty as to things financial practically eliminated the speculative element during the period mentioned, for purchases had to be made on a cash basis in the absence of a forward quotation. Bear sales presented difficulty for the same reason. On the 1st January, the price was quoted 22 5/8, and never fell more than ⅛th below, nor rose more than 7/16ths above, during the first two months. At the beginning of the year Eastern business, both for the Indian Bazaars and China, figured fairly largely, but the buying on the part of the former was not robust, and fell off as the year advanced. The scantiness of supplies from Mexico, owing to internal difficulties, prevented the price from easing to any great extent. Threats of submarine interference with merchant shipping, and a falling off in sales from the United States of America owing to rising insurance rates, had the effect of lifting the price to a somewhat higher level in March, when the average nearly reached 23⅜, and the range of the quotation was from 23½ to 24 5/16. The latter figure was touched on the 11th March under the stress of competing coinage orders, but the upward movement proved too tempting to China, and selling set in from that quarter. Throughout the month of April the market was healthy being supported by the Indian Bazaars and a fair amount of coinage demand. The average for March and for April was remarkably close 23.708 and 23.709 pence respectively. In May the shipments from the United States moderated and some Indian speculators bought for a rise. This movement, however, proved short-lived and unprofitable, and prices acquired a sagging tendency; the limited extent of Continental and other demand did not provide the stimulus of competition, whilst China was a frequent seller. A downward course was pursued until 22 5/16, the lowest price of the year, was reached on the 29th July. This figure was only 3/16 above the lowest recorded since the outbreak of War.

A contributory cause to the weakness about this period was anxiety felt as to the course of the monsoon, whilst Mexico was able occasionally to export parcels of silver which had to be disposed of upon a somewhat unwilling market. On the 9th August the United States Treasury commenced to make purchase and continued to buy with some freedom, until the price rose to a higher level. The rise was assisted by the exchange with America moving unfavourably for sellers of silver from that country. As autumn set in the French coinage demand became insistent, and an important factor in the price.

Almost from the beginning of the War complaints were made from all parts of France, including the capital itself that the amount of 2 franc, 1 franc, and 5 centime coins in circulation were insufficient for the carrying out of commercial transactions. At the moment of mobilisation the staff of the Mint, from the Director downwards, took their places in the military ranks and it was found impracticable to re-organise the staff during the early days of the War. Towards the end of August a Mint was established at Castel-Sarrasin, and shortly afterwards coining began. At first the output consisted of only 9,000,000 francs a month, but later a monthly total of at least 20,000,000 francs was expected The coins struck under these conditions have the letter "C" on the reverse side. The yearly mintage of silver coin in France is limited under the monetary law to 60 centimes per head, equivalent to about 24,000,000 francs annually, but France has the power to put into circulation the accumulated shortage of preceding years, not having availed herself of the full latitude in the past. The result of the purchase of between four and five million ounces for the United States Mint, before alluded, to, and the frequent demand for other Mints was to raise the price to about 23⅞ by the end of September. notwithstanding that the Indian Bazaars abstained almost together from operating in this market, and China reduced its holding considerably on this side of the water. In October and succeeding months the almost continual pressure on account of Home Coinage imparted a very steady tone, whilst a certain scarcity of supplies became manifest, entailing a gradual advance in the price.

In the middle of November a careful investigation of the stock in London revealed that previous estimates had been placed too high. The ascertained total—only £750,000 in all—proved a great surprise to the East, and the Indian Bazaars, who had been inactive for many months, bought actively, and Chinese speculators were caught unawares. Buying for the usual coinage orders continued alongside the new competition thus introduced, and the Market got the bit in its mouth. Within seven working days, namely the 20th to 27th November, the price sprang 2 3/8d. from 24 7/8d. to 27¼d., in the course of which it leapt 7/8d. on the 24th and ⅜d. on the 26th. At these favourable rates the London stock was reduced further by sales on account of China, and the price became more effective as supplies became less. The rise was accompanied by a certain amount of speculative purchases by outside operators. After the first week of December the market became somewhat depressed owing to China sales, and the price fell away to the neighbourhood of 26. The English Mint bought largely throughout a large portion of the year and acquired not far short of 28,000,000 ounces.

Appended will be found the apparent stocks of silver at the close of 1915 as closely as can be ascertained, together with the corresponding figures for the three preceding years:—

	1915.	1914.
Shanghai	720,000	500,000
Bombay	6,900,000	5,000,000
At Sea	3,125,000	1,500,000
London	6,800,000	11,000,000
Total, in ounces	17,545,000	18,000,000
	1913	1912.
Shanghai	2,660,000	1,700,000
Bombay	1,320,000	12,000,000
At Sea	2,000,000	5,700,000
London	15,800,000	15,000,000
Total, in ounces	21,780,000	34,400,000

The totals of sycee at Shanghai for the four periods were as follows:—

1915	62,100,000 ounces.
1914	68,000,000 ounces.
1913	50,300,000 ounces.
1912	22,500,000 ounces.

Below will be found in tabulated form the imports and exports of Bar Silver:—

IMPORTS.

	Ounces.
U. S. of America & Mexico	80,062,000
Canada	11,681,000
Spain & Colonies	494,000
Australia	475.000
Other American States	270.000
Egypt	238,000
Other Countries	129,000
	93,349.000

EXPORTS.

	Ounces.
*British India	36.300,000
France	10.260 000
Holland & Colonies	6.050,000
Russia	4,525,000
Sweden	1,200,000
Portugal & Colonies	325,000
Denmark	300,000
Other Countries	1,725,000
	60.625,000

*This total includes Silver sent to Bombay for mintage into British dollars and exportation thence to Hongkong and also parcels not landed at Bombay, but sent to China.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.	7.73	
Feb.-Mar	7.68	
Mar.-Aprl.	7.67	
Aprl.-May	7.64	No change.
May-Jun	7.62	
Jun-July	7.59	
July-Aug.	7.57	
Aug.-Sept.	7.47	
Sept.-Oct.	7.36	
Oct.-Nov.	7.31	
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	+1
Dec.-Jan.	7.23	
Jan.-Feb.	7.18	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The market this morning was quiet but steady. Broach opened at 284½ and fluctuated within Re. 1.

At Colaba the market opened steady at 286½. No business of any importance was reported.

Ready Cotton was in moderate demand.
Fully Good Bengal 214
Fine Akola 252½
Good Broach April 286½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good Delivery.
M.G. Broach	285		Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	218		Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	223	213	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	215		"
M.G. Khandesh	234	222	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	264		"
M.G. Nagpore	268		"
M.G. Akola Khgm.	258½		"
" "	256		May 1916
M.G. Broach	290		Mar. 1917
H.G. Westerns		266	A/May '16
M.G. "		272½	"
M.G. Compta		293	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar		295	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th February 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H G.)				
Bengals (M.G.)	236	224	214	Ready.
		225	214	March.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)		216	206	Ready.
		215		March.
Khandesh (M.G.)		234	222	Ready.
		235	222	March.
Jalna (M.G.)				
Barsee				
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)		251	243	Ready.
Akola-Kghm.		254	246	Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)		255		March.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)		256	248	Ready.
		257	249	March.
Dhamangaum	260	252		Ready.
Poolgaum (M.G.)	261	253		March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	263	255		Ready.
	264	256		March
Nagpore	269	261		Ready.
Kamptl (M.G.)	269	261		March
WardhaH'ghat (M.G.)	269	261		Ready.
				March
Broach (M.G.)	293			Feb.-March
	292		286	April
Mathia (M.G.)	229	215		Ready.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)			270	April/May
Sawdg. Dharwar			295	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)			275	April/May
" (H.G.)			270	April/May
Compta (M.G.)			294	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 6 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th February, 1916:—

Cotton	10,246 Bales
Wheat	3,904 cwts.
Linseed	875 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	324 "
Ginjellyseed	2,966 "
Groundnuts	9,690 "
Castorseed	1,644 "
Rice	5,406 "
Myrabollams	543 "
Cottonseed	3,150 "
Gram	522 "
Joowar	2,538 "
Barley	3,898 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 7th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 8 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	44 0 0	6 8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 9
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	40 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	26 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	38 8 0	....
Mowraseed	3 8 0	3 12 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May.	6 10 6	
Linseed May	8 10 6	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1/8.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Feb.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	193⅜
60 d-s Hongkong	142
Do. Shanghai	193
Do. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-12-0
Australian Do.	25-0 0
Bombay Do.	24-12 0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1 0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	70-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood strong to-day and there was in evidence a better inquiry for shares.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also maintained a firm tone and Deferred registered a further advance of Rs. 5 during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 495

Fazalbhai opened at Rs. 442½ but closed at Rs. 447½ (sellers.)

Standards stood steady at Rs. 1,057½ and Madhavji at Rs. 1,325.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 2,062½. Swadeshi at Rs. 1,542½ and Kohinoors at Rs. 670.

Bombay Cottons moved up to Rs. 200.

Indore Malwas touched Rs. 272½.

Currimbhai kept in demand at Rs. 237½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 147½

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 225.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 235, touched to Rs. 240 but closed at Rs. 235 (sellers) after receding to Rs. 231½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 113. Deferred opened at Rs. 320 but closed at Rs. 325.

Tapti Valley Ry shares were quoted at Rs 565. Gujarat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 98 x. d.

Katni Deferred improved to Rs. 300. Preference were placed at Rs. 116.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 82⅛.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) changed hands at Rs. 55 3/8.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on January 6th say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have not been in favour of the Bank of England:—

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

December 30, 1915, £10,000 in bar gold.
December 31, 1915, £17,000 in bar gold.
January 3, 1916, £100,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.
January 5, 1916, £300,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.
January 5, 1916, £821,000 in bar gold.

The following amounts were withdrawn from the Bank:—

December 30, 1915, £100,000 in sovereigns for South America.
December 30, 1915, £50,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
December 30, 1915, £31,000 in sovereigns for Canada.
December 30, 1915, £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on Swiss account.
December 31, 1915, £213,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
January 3, 1916, £23,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
January 5, 1916, £150,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
January 5, 1916, £1,000,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of the Secretary of State for India.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £378,000.

Under date of January 2nd, the "Times" correspondent at Toronto cabled as follows:—"The gold output of the Porcupine district was $8,300,000 (£1,660,000), as against $5,500,000 (£1,100,000), in 1914, and in British Columbia $6,000,000 (£1,200,000), against $5,600,000 (£1,120,000)."

The turn of the year has been accomplished by a resumption of the firm tone which set in at the close of November last.

The deciding factor has been a remarkable abstention from selling by some of the American smelters.

There may be some local requirements to account for this falling off in sales, but the very optimistic tone of certain United States newspapers with regard to silver is not without significance.

The price has risen notwithstanding that special sales of considerable importance have taken place, in addition to a fair amount on account of China.

On the last day of the old year the quotation stood at 26½d. at which figure a good the sharp rise of 7/16ths. to 26 11/16 on number of Indian bazaar orders were filled, but the sharp rise of 7/16ths to 26 11/16 on January 3rd, the next working day deterred orders, Continental and otherwise, have been purchasers from this quarters. Coinage the mainstay since, carrying the price successively to 26⅞ and 26 7/8.

The "Times" in its issue of January 3rd, stated that the production of silver in the United States of America for 1915, amounted to 67,485,600 oz., a decrease of 4,969,500 oz. This is in accord with the common practice of mines possessing different grades of ore namely, to deal with the lower qualities, when the price of metal is indifferent.

An Indian Currency return for the 31st ultimo, gave details in lacs of Rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation, 62.34.
Reserve in silver coin, 29.44.
Gold coin and bullion, 12.75.
Gold in England, 6.15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,900 bars as compared with 6,300 last week.

A shipment of 440,000 oz. has been made from San Francisco to Hong Kong.

Quotations for Bar Silver per oz. standard:—

December 31, 1915, 26 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 3, 1916, 11/16 cash. No Quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 4, 1916, 26 3/14 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 5, 1916, 26, 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
January 6, 1916, 26 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold, per oz. standard 77s. 9d.
French gold coin, Nominal.
U. S. A. gold coin, Nominal.
Average for the week 26.687.
The quotation to-day for cash is 11/13ths

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. A 16

(Continued from Column 6.)

Brady and Co.; 4 cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 10 cwts. fishmaws, S. Ali; 3 cwts. kismiss, S. Ali; 23 cwts. sharkfins, S. Ali; 75 cwts. sharkfins, A. Chagla and Co.; 66 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 9 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 125 cwts. myrabolams, S. Vazir; 300 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy; 24 cwts. sharkfins, V. Ooka; 5 cwts. fishmaws, V. Ooka.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 7.

S. S. Penang Maru from Yokkaichi, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—2 cases knitted goods, 257 cases porcelainware, 2 cases perfumery, 58 cases glass mirror 23 cases nickleware, 6 cases spectacles, 437 cases cement, 274 cases bleaching powder, 136 cases cotton goods, 138 cases enamelware, 13 cases cotton thread, 693 cases glass bottle, 90 cases soap, 13 bales cotton sheeting, 502 cases camphor, 2 cases 12 bundles stick, 127 bales cot on drill, 2 cases antimonyware, 101 cases silk yarn, 149 bales cotton shirting, 45 bales grey jeans, 10 bales 2 cases woollen yarn, 505 bags starch, 11 cases insect powder, 7 cases rubber goods, 135 cases preserves, 61 cases glass chimney, 5 cases glass tumbler, 50 casks coal tar 120 cases 200 cases red lead, 52 cases glass bangles, 1 case hair dye, 10 bales matting, 4 cases silk goods, 21 cases provisions, 2 cases glass globes, 8 cases umbrella furniture, 1 bale mats, 80 cases 100 casks iron sulphate, 9 cases umbrella sticks, 56 cases cotton yarn, 7 cases medicine, 2 cases glass beads, 118 cases 2,245 rolls earthenware, 3 cases musical instruments, 2 cases sulphur, 10 cases woollen goods, 3 bales 1 case canvas, 10 cases peppermint oil, 4 cases iodide potash, 89 bundles gum benjamin 30 bags coffee, 53 bags nutmegs, 302 bundles rattans, 60 bags pine, 1 case mace, 800 bags sago flour, 260 bundles sandalwood, 109 slabs refined tin, 1,672 pieces planks, 1,418 bags rice, 493 bags betelnuts, 56 bags damer batu, 40 cases gambier, 40 bags pepper, 4 cases cigars, 500 cases cassia, 410 cases tea 100 bags sugarcandy, 2 cases aniseed oil, 9 bundles tarpaulins, 36 bundles 533 pieces lumber.

S. S. Banca from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—708 cases medicine, 18 casks 3 crates 5 cases earthenware, 8 cases motor car and parts, 42 cases boots and shoes, 81 cases 11 bales paper, 18 cases perfumed spirits, 5 cases castor oil, 1 case petroleum jelly, 13 cases chalk, 152 cases vinegar, 14 cases olive oil, 33 cases essential oil, 100 cases ale and stout, 2 casks port, 14 cases 4 hogsheads sherry, 15 hogsheads 180 cases gin, 653 cases wine 67 cases whisky, 222 cases beer, 4 cases gripe water, 54 cases essence, 45 casks 20 cases 51 packages glass bottles, 100 cases mineral water, 1 case vaseline, 18 cases spirits, 3 cases gloy, 1 case 1 crate motor cycle, 35 cases lemon juice, 200 casks cement, 65 bales canvas, 160 tins 50 cases glue, 2 cases plaster caster, 114 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 1 case umbrellas, 111 casks tallow 22 cases photo materials 3 cases spun waste silk, 21 pigs lead, 42 casks ivory, 45 cases tyres, 173 cases cottons, 4 cases woollen goods, 6 cases gum, 7 cases asphalte, 1 cask 18 cases starch, 98 cases soap, 1 keg potash bichromate, 1 cask soda phosphate, 33 cases cider, 4 cases potash iodide, 20 kegs soda 8 cases cycle and parts, 2 cases crucibles, 6 kegs 2 cases tartaric acid 220 packages photo materials, 10 cases bismuth, 11 cases magnesia 2 cases bismuth, 11 cases soda bicarbonate, 25 cases motor accessories, 1,217 bags farina, 1 cask zinc sulphate, 36 cases musical instruments, 125 bottles quick silver, 5 cases Scrubbs ammonia, 4 cases magnesia, 1 case zinc oxide 1 case ammonia bicarbonate, 10 kegs soda hyposulphite, 2 cases phosphodyne, 100 drums Creyfol disinfectant, 1 case clocks, 2 cases 7 kegs boric acid, 1 case Prusiate potash, 1 cask cupric sulphate, 5 cases potash cyanide, 80 cases sugar, 20 kegs hypo soda, 9 casks acid citric, 4 cases chloroform 2 casks soda sulphide, 32 cases bovril and virol, 32 cases disinfectant powder, 1 cask soda ash, 4 cases naphthaline balls, 1 keg chrome alum, 20 cases hydrogen peroxide, 5 drums bleaching powder, 1 case cray, 4 barrels soda cremate, 1 case potash citras, 2 cases lasto 20 cases food, 63 cases sauce, 13 casks plumbago crucibles, 16 cases dried fish, 90 cases fruit salt, 20 cases lamp black, 125 cases colour 2 cases 100 drums oil, 700 cases condensed milk, 52 cases infants foods, 31 cases marmalade, 53 cases feeding bottles, 20 drums 50 boxes boiler composition 73 cases invalid food, 30 barrels granes, 11 cases leather 4 cases sweet oil, 62 cases cheese, 2 cases 280 drums 659 kegs 3 casks paint, 261 cases confectionery, 765 cases biscuits, 718 cases provisions 3 cases perfumery, 422 cases 5 barrels emulsion, 75 cases varnish, 1,330 cases "O" stores, 1,227 nails, 109 cases hams, 108 cases bacon.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	200
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	61½
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	1,500
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,490
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	61½
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	40%	20
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (OldIssue) Rs. 30	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil.	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd	£4	£10 March	5%	60
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	870
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	..	197½
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20	695
Bombay United	250	..	10	470
Century	100	May-Nov.	3	215
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	45	2,060
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	465
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	440
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	30	1,375
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.	4	108½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	237½
David	250	do.	20	495
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	205
Emperor Edward	500	..	15	420
Empress	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	446½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,180
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	245
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,350
Imperial Cotton	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	8	147½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	272½
James Greaves	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	150
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	55	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	670
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,310
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	45	1,325
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Manekjee Petit	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,525
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	45	2,200
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,010
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	155
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sasson Silk	500	April	Nil.	400
Shalagore	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	342½
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	20	1,060
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	215
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,545
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	345
{ P	500	..	7½	610
Western India	1,000	..	30	370 X.D.
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept.	Rs.10y	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	5	410
All-India U. Co. Rs.	20	100 August.	Nil.	3
Bamankua	5	..	Nil.	2
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile	70	June	7	83
Baroda Tram Co.,	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	877½
B. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	165
and T. Co. Ltd. { O	£10	July.	6%	225
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	755
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	235
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	240
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	1	28
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	5	65
Empire of I. Life Rs	50	500 ..	42%	450
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh. O.
Chemical Co. { D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	(prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	..	Nil.	165
Katni Cement { O	100	..	Nil.	100
{ D	40	..	Nil.	300
{ P	100	..	Nil.	117
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs.	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. { Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ New	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P. Issue	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs.	175	200 do.	8.12	252
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co.	100	July	5	70
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	170 X.D.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	470
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Rs. 4	34
Pure Canning Co	1,000	Sept.	40	735
Shivajipur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	18½
Sirdar Carbone Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Sounday & Co.	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	113
Co. { D	30	&	Nil.	3 5
{ P	150	June	6%	156
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,100
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,105
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S.	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem 192
Thacker & Co.	..	May	25%	133
Telephone Co.	..	..	Rs. 4	..
Thacker & Co.	..	July	Nil.	420 X.D.
B—Buyer	Nom	Nominal prices.		
CD—Cum. divide		XD—Ex. dividend.		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500 nom05
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press	275	..	15	125
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley	100	..	8	75
Harvey and Subanat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M.	250	..	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	121½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmadpura Ctn.	125	..	7½	106
Maluva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Munnar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50	315
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	635
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Verawal, Mangrol Muscat, Banderabas, Bahrain and Koweit per s. s. Chakla will be closed at the Bombay G.P.O. at 7-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre "Potash & Pearl Mutter" at 9-30.
Y.M.C.A. Concert, Association Hall, Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.
Opera House, "Mrs. Dot," 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 9.

Bank of India Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Opera House, "The Breed of the Treshams," 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre "The Cinema Star," 9-30 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umkuzi via Dhanusktodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 10.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 11.

Dr. J. H. Moulton's lecture on "Zoroastrian Influence," Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, February, 12.

Bombay Races, 1916, 1st Day.
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malta with English mails due at 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "Nedra,"; 9-30 p.m., The Bandmann Opera Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

Feb. 8.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 12th:—

Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corporal R. Graham.

Riding School.—Daily for recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade to-day Tuesday 8th instant at Santa Cruz. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle and sword.

Motor Cyclists' Detachment.—Motor Cyclists will parade at the Riding School to-day Tuesday 8th instant, at 7-15 a.m. for dismounted drill. Dress.—Khaki, Rifles and bandoliers.

"A" and "C" Troops will parade on Wednesday 9th instant, at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. (All members will attend.) Dress.—Drill order. Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle, sword and bandoliers.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will take place at Santa Cruz from 11th to 21st March 1916. Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 7.

Corps Orders by Major R.W.R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No. 56. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing 6th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling and No. 2 Company Sergt H. T. Binks.

No. 57. Parades—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Wednesday 9th instant at 7 a.m. 10 B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

Saturday 12th instant at 7 a.m. 10 B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COY.,

No. 58. Parades.—The E. E. Coy., will parade on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 6-15 p.m., at Apollo Bunder for Defence Light Manning.

No. 60. Correction.—Reference Corps Order No. 53 dated 3rd February, 1916; Read Lieutenant F. W. Wilson for 2/Lieut. F. W. Wilson.

No. 61. Command.—Major R.W.R. Pennington, V.D., assumes command of the above Corps from the forenoon of 7th idem.

No. 62. Deaths.—The Company regrets to announce the death of No. 212 Sappor J. F. W. Kilpatrick, which took place at the European General Hospital on the 3rd instant.

No. 63. Strength.—No. 212 Sapper J. F. H. Kilpatrick is struck off the strength of the Corps from 3-2-16.

J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 8.

23. Billets.—"B" and "G" Coys., will proceed to billets under Company arrangements on Friday February 11th. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Companies who should submit a return to Headquarters by 6 p.m. Tuesday 8th February, stating probable numbers of Officers and men in their Companies who will attend.

MONDAYS.

1. Parades for the period ending 15th instant.

"F" Coy. parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"C" "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

TUESDAYS.

"A" Coy. parade in Mufti, at 6 p.m. at the Liquor Shed. Close order drill.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"G" Comany Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"G" Company Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana 3 men from Sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"B" Coy. at 7 a.m., Coy. drill at Headquarters.

"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles, etc.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evening.

"C" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at p.m. sharp. All members are expected to end.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at 5-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C," "D," "F," and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. with further orders. Proficiency candidates will arade at 7-15 p.m. at Headquarters, Dress.—Mufti with rifles and sde arms.

"E" (Cyclists) Coy. will arade at Headquarters, at 6-30 p.m. once a week until further notice.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill order, helmets rifles, etc.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

Proficiency Candidates will parade at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.

FRIDAYS.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters, at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. Proceed to Santa Cruz.

"A" Coy No parade.

"C" "D" and "F." Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

24. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"M" Coy. Wednesday 9th and Thursday 10th.

"K" Coy. Friday 11th and Saturday 12th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer, Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following Programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Band Stand his evening, from 6 to 7-45 p.m.

March .....Now, Are We All Here? Yes... Dareweki.
Overture ....L.Italiana In Algieri ....Rossini.
Valse .....Sleep And Forget .....White.
Selection .....A Runaway Girl .....Monckton.
Indian Intermezzo .....Irrawady ...Thurban.
Spanish Serenade .....La Paloma .....Yradier.
Selection .....Best Of All .....Williams.
Two Step .....Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay .....Cobb.

BAND AT R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

March.—Territorial ..... Blankenberg
Overture.—Hungarian ..... Keler Bela
Valse.—Happy Days ..... Piercey
Selection.—The Yeomen of the Guard ..... Sullivan
Melodie.—Un peu D'Amour ..... Lao Silesu
Selection.—A Waltz Dream ..... Strans
Entr'Acthe (with Bells effect) Shandon Bell ..... Partridge

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE, BOMBAY

Professor N. Fraser, Principal, Training College Bombay, will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Wednesday the 16th instant, at 6 p.m. on "China Old and New." The lecture is open to the public. The Rev. D. Mackichan, will preside.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY,

During the month of January the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2264 Among them the number of new admissions was 361. The average daily attendance was 73.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—One Dog-faced Baboon (Cynocephalus hamadrias) by Mr. Kalkasing Harratsing and One Hyaena Cub (Hyaena striata) by Mr. D. K. Vatcha.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malta with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Saturday next.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Malwa with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Sunday the 6th instant.

A BURNING ACCIDENT.

Jeewanbai, wife of Amritlal Ramchandra, residing in Lamington Road, when setting fire to a segree by pouring kerosine oil and lighting it, set fire to her clothes. Her husband who arrived there to help his wife also set fire to his clothes. Both were severely burnt all over the body and they were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Prabhudas Premanand, a Mehta who was living in a house in Old Hanuman Lane has reported to the Police that during his absence property of the value of Rs. 747 has been taken away from his house.

Abdulla Ali an Arab residing in Argyll Road, with other friends, in a Godown has reported to the police that they all went out to take their food and by the time they had returned property of the value of Rs. 600 had been stolen.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague and seven attacks and four deaths from small-pox occurred in the city on Sunday the plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, Byculla and Worli, and the deaths, two from Byculla, and one each from Mandvi and Worli. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 81, as compared with 63 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 84 of 1914. Out of a total number of 2840 rats caught, 52 were found to be infected ones.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON

The following are the results of the Theoretical Examination held at Saint Joseph's Convent, Bandra, on the 4th December 1915:—

Advanced Junior.—Margaret Phillips 89 Hons. Ivy Millicent Cockman 84 Hons. Ida Hope Meyers 74.

Junior Division.—Barbara Williams 100 Hons. Girlie Mehta 99 Hons. Charlotte Pereira 96 Hons. Eudora Pais 93 Hons. Doris Fahey 92 Hons. Elsie Mulroney 84 Hons. Mary Jane Dias 80 Hons. Olive Mabel Guest 80 Hons. Irene Dyer 68. Florence Fidgett 66.

Preparatory.—Marie Cleur 91. Phylis Cockman 90.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

LECTURES BY EMINENT PERSONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 7.

The most interesting portion of the programme of public lectures in connection with the University week was gone through yesterday as most of the Princes were to leave the city yesterday. Morning lectures were delivered by Drs. J. C. Bose, Harold Mann and P. C. Roy. Dr. Bose treated his subject "Life Unvoided" in an interesting manner without going into scientific technicalities and his speech was greatly appreciated. Dr. Mann's subject was "Agriculture in Modern Universities" which he treated with his usual eloquence, while Dr. Roy urged students to take up the study of science in his lecture on "A Message from a Student of Science."

In the evening Mrs. Besant and Mr. Gandhi were the principal speakers. Mrs. Besant spoke on "The University as a Builder of Character." Speaking about the ideals of the Hindu University, she said it would have no right to call itself a Hindu University if it was founded to train youth for the gaining of prosperity and wealth. For Hinduism was the supreme effort of the God-illuminated. Though for a while it recognised the claims of the intellect, it proclaimed above all the supremacy of spirit, eternity, of light, which was of God himself. She said Hinduism would lead in philosophy and others would follow. She laid stress on the fact that the principle of knowledge was trust and not possession and asked students to keep that as an ideal before them, for knowledge in search for God. She concluded by reminding them that religion was the foundation and the stability of the University depended on it, and observing that the University will teach students to love their country and will thus breed a spirit of patriotism, led by order, discipline and self-control.

CRICKET.

During the day a two days' cricket match was commenced between the team of the Maharaja of Kashmir and the U. P. Colleges team. Owing to splendid bowling on either side there was not much batting display. The Maharaja's team scored 110 in their first venture and when stumps were drawn for the day the Colleges had scored 70 runs for loss of six wickets.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga has received a message of congratulation from Sir Harcourt Butler to the University Society.

MR. GANDHI CONDEMNS ANARCHY.

UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 7.

An unfortunate incident occurred last night at Benares when Mr. Gandhi was addressing the students. While speaking about anarchism and murders, which he deprecated, he referred to the action of the authorities in taking the most extraordinary precautions to protect the Viceroy in Benares.

At this he was interrupted and was asked to explain very briefly what he was about to say but he took rather long to come to the point. At this stage all the Princes present left in a body, though Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya explained to the meeting that what Mr. Gandhi was driving at, was that it was considered a shame on themselves that such a course was thought necessary because of the misdeeds of a few misguided youths.

The meeting dispersed at once.

Mr. Gandhi has to-day written a letter of explanation to the Maharaja of Darbhanga in which after expressing his regret at the last night's incident, he says: "My sole object in referring to the Viceregal visit was to express the strong views I hold against all acts of violence and so-called anarchy, in common with most of us. I felt deeply humiliated that extraordinary precautions should have been rendered necessary for the protection of the person of one of the noblest of Viceroys when he was in a special sense an honoured guest in this sacred city. My mission in life is to preach and assist in securing the utmost freedom for my country, but never by violence to the person of any human being under the greatest provocation. My speech was therefore conceived to instil this lesson into the hearts of young men."

Lectures were resumed this morning and there was a large attendance as usual, almost all the Princes now in Benares being present. The Maharaja of Dungarpur who presided made a very brief reference to last night's incident observing that they had heard with grief and pain the remarks of Mr. Gandhi and he was sure that they all disapproved of the attitude Mr. Gandhi had taken up (voices were heard, "We all disapproved).

Lectures then commenced, Col. Kirtikar being the principal speaker. His subject was "Progress of Medicine during the last Century."

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The following donations to the Vidyotejak Fund of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal are announced by the honorary secretary:—

Messrs. Madhavji Zinabhoy & Co. through Mr. Morarji Ravji Rs. 500-0-0; Govindji Narandas, Rs. 11-0-0; Mawji Bhimji, Rs. 20-0-0; A "Brother" through Mr. Trikamdas Ravji Rs. 5-0-0; Messrs. Khatao Makanji & Co.'s shop, Rs. 10-0-0; Kalyanji Laxmidas, Rs. 30-0-0; Morarji Ravji, Rs. 25-0-0; Mathuradas Laxmidas, Rs. 25-0-0; Devji Mowji, Rs. 11-0-0; Morarji Vallabdas Toprani, Rs. 5-0-0; Messrs. Japan Cotton Trading & Co. Muccadum Department through Mr. Kalyanji Laxmidas, Rs. 50-0-0; Ranchhoddas Bhimji Bala, Rs. 5-0-0; Mathuradas Doongarsey in memory of his wife Manekbai, Rs. 500-0-0.

At the Allahabad High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Tudball rejected the application for revision of the sentence of one Ram Prasad, 60 who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Meerut, under the Defence of India Act.

THE BANDMANN COMPANY.

"BETTY."

Last night the Bandmann Opera Company played "Betty," a musical comedy. The piece has been seen before in Bombay the Company having produced it here for the first time in India on their previous visit. It has not a great deal to recommend it but it is performed by the Bandmann artistes with a great deal of go and brightness. There is only one change in the cast, Mr. Phil Carlton having replaced Mr. Coyne as the Duke. His many admirers will grieve to learn that Mr. Coyne is severing his connection with the Bandmann Company at the termination of the present season in Bombay. Mr. Coyne has been connected with the Bandmann management for the past six years or more and has become one of the most popular figures on the stage in India For the last few years he has been the stage manager and producer of the Bandmann Opera Companies and can count many notable successes to his credit, among which may be numbered "The Dollar Princess," "The Chocolate Soldier," and "The Count of Luxemberg," to mention only three of the productions which have owed much of their success and popularity in this country to Mr. Coyne's ability as a producer, to say nothing of his talent as an artiste, for he has played many of the leading parts in the pieces in which he has borne also the labours of stage-management. We understand that Mr. Coyne is going to Australia. He will carry with him the good wishes of his many friends in India. He has made his mark in the history of the stage in India and the loss which we sustain will be Australia's gain.

Mr. Phil Carlton, who takes his place, is also very well-known to playgoers in India. It is many years since he made his first appearance in this country and he has since been connected with many successful combination both as an artiste and in a managerial capacity. We have no doubt that he will be as successful under Mr. Bandmann's management as he has been under other auspices.

To-night we are to see "Potash and Perlmutter," the most successful comedy of recent years in London, where it had a phenomenal run.

CRICKET CARNIVAL AT BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is the just pride of the Baroda public that their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani are amongst the strongest advocates of the full development of the mental and physical powers of the people of both the sexes. As Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji the Secretary of the Tennis Tournament pointed out the object which their Highnesses had in view in organising the tournament was not mere amusement. The tournament was mainly intended to be educative, and the one thing which gave their Highnesses the greatest pleasure during the course of the tournament was the large number of spectators, who sorrounded the courts every day long before the play began, and displayed enthusiastic interest in the game when it went on. Moreover, Baroda is fortunate in having a first class player and an able organiser like J. A. D. Naoroji.

Under these auspicious circumstances one might confidently hope that the claims of cricket will now receive consideration. Cricket is the Sport of the Prince and the Peasant, which tennis is not. Cricket has a far greater number of devotees than tennis. It is also a far greater discipilinarian. It is therefore permissible to hope that the next cold season in Baroda will not be allowed to pass without a cricket carnival. That carnival must at least be as grand as the one recently held at Bombay. There is no reason why it should not be even grander still.—Yours, etc.

B. M.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a fair attendance of members at a meeting held on Sunday last With a gale of wind blowing the birds presented anything but an easy mark, and the scores were about the lowest recorded at the Club for a long time.

The first event a Handicap Sweep was won by D. W. Johnstone, and the second sweep in which competitors were allowed to use one barrel only was taken by R. Kennedy.

A third sweep, in which the Scotch system of counting was used, went to A. S. Knowles with a total of 20 points.

The monthly shoot for the Club Cup followed, W. C. Morley with five kills and handicap obtained the holdership of the Cup.

A Silent Rise Competition, in which the traps were pulled by the trapper without warning, resulted in a win for A. S. Knowles whose shooting in this event was by far the best during the morning.

A Double Rise Competition was won by the same shooter, and a Spoon Shoot in which D. W. Johnstone was successful brought the meeting to a close.

DASA SHRIMALI VANIK CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Sunday at Kalbadevi Road at its office when the president, Seth Vanichand Rajpal Desai of Morvi, delivered a preliminery address, saying that the movement should be started with a view to strengthen the constitutions of the Mahajans and caste and put the same on a firm basis, to inaugurate reforms in respect of several injurious customs of marriage and death ceremonies, unnecessary feasts and festivals to promote education and start educational institutions, to unify the different sections, and to formulate the constitution so as to embrace the different sections.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

That evergreen farce-comedy "Are You a Mason?" was the piece chosen by the Howitt-Phillips Company for last night at the Royal Opera House. Once more there was an enthusiastic audience. The play had been produced at a moment's notice at the matinée last Saturday, but was not reviewed yesterday.

The story is very simple. Amos Bloodgood has for twenty years deluded his domineering wife into believing him a freemason when in reality it was only an excuse for illicit freedom. His son-in-law also pretends that he is a mason, and the two spend the first act in bluffing one another. Frank Perry confesses at length but the old man is too sharp to do the same and keeps up the game. He is caught eventually by a young man who proposes to another of his daughters and who is really a mason. The side-issue in which a former indiscretion of Amos is played upon by one of Perry's friends also contributes to the laughter.

The farce was admirably played. Mr. Charles Howitt in particular scoring with every line he spoke. As the gay old roué he was very spicy. Mr. Wheeler Dryden was George Fisher, the young man who impersonates a French girl for blackmailing purposes. His accent was irreproachable and his accents were of the drollest. Mr. Carl Lawson caricatured the thirsty old actor richly and Miss Lilian Stanbridge was in her element as Amos' daughter. Mr. Alec. Mays was also suited by the part of Ernest Morrison. The other rôles were in safe hands.

"Mrs. Dot" is to be produced to-night.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

VETERANS' DOUBLES FINAL.

A large number were present yesterday when the final of the Veterans' Doubles was played, the afternoon being windy and dusty in consequence. It was a very fittingly close match for a final, and the result was in most opinions the reverse of that anticipated. Since their first game, Clarke and Grey have improved very materially, the former in particular. His volleying was strong and his lobbing excellently placed though occasionally taken out by the wind. From the second set onwards, Grey did well with his volleys near the net in some sharp exchanges, but he took several shots which would have gone out.

Symns and Rushton were rather erratic, though the former's placing was always well thought out. He put more steam into his shots than the others, but both he and his partner rather often failed to keep the ball in the court. Rushton started well, and his service is never easy, but in the latter two sets he was distinctly erratic.

As remarked, it was a close thing with many long games in the first sets, whereas peculiarly enough in the decider most of them were won easily.

Result:—

F. J. Clarke and the Rev. Grey, +15.2, beat Symons and Rushton, +2/6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Full Results:—

FIRST ROUND.

Lt.-Col. Brewster and Major Bishop, +3/6, Bye; Binning and Laidlaw, —1/6, beat Orr and Beale, +15.1, 6—1, 6—2; Harrington and Comdr. Hickman, +15.1, beat Ker and J. Reed, +4/6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; Symons and Rushton, +2/6, beat Anstey and Ballance, —4/6; 6—0, 6—2; Rev. Grey and Clarke, +15.2, beat W. Reid and Greaves, +5/6, 6—3, 6—3; Froom and Jackson, —3/6, beat T. Reed and Rose, —2/6; 6—4, 4—6, 6—0; Weir and Major Lock, —5/6, and T. Robinson and Pechey, Scr., W.O.

SECOND ROUND.

Brewster and Bishop W. O. from Binning and Laidlaw; Symons and Rushton beat Harrington and Hickman, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; Grey and Clarke beat Froom and Jackson, 6—3, 7—5; Pechey and Robinson - beat Weir and Loch, 6—1, 6—3.

SEMI-FINALS.

Symons and Rushton beat Brewster and Bishop, 6—0, 6—3; Clarke and Grey beat Pechey and Robinson, 6—3, 6—4.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the games played yesterday evening.—

Briscoe and Harwood beat S. Aziz Ally and Shirgaokar, 6—2, 6—0.

Rajaram Murarji and Grandy beat H. Belvadi and D. D. Umrigar, 6—2, 7—5.

The following games are down for decision on the 9th Wednesday evening:—

V. V. Bhadkamkar and R. A. Wagle v. Briscoe and E. Harwood.

T. H. Pruce and Gunter v. Rajaram Murarji and Grandy.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The following casualties are announced.—

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant W S Drury, Dublins.

WOUNDED.

Captain H C Cummins, Seaforths.
Captain R A Ellis, Northumberlands.
Captain R D Robertson, Gordons.
Lieutenant C H Digby-Seymour, Northumberland.
Lieutenant G G Rose-Innes, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J Bilsland, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant D Chalmers, Scottish Borderers
Second-Lieutenant A C Heberden, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G T Trafford, Life Guards.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL EVENTS.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.

THE MOSUL PLATE.

(Distance 1½ Miles).

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul, 13-3½. (6 years).
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Mawrice, (6 years).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, (4 years).
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3, (aged).
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½. (5 years).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Victory, 13-3, (aged).
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's ch a h Safi, 13-2½. (aged).
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Rag Time, (5 years).
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Sphere, (5 years).
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 14-0, (4 years).
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph (aged).
Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½. (6 years).
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13-3½. (aged).
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran (6 years).
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Murpho, (4 years).
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, (4 years).
Mr. Johnson's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, (aged).
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13-2, (aged), by wire.

2ND DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH

THE BAHREIN PLATE.

(Distance 6 furlongs).

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.
Mr. A. Joosub's ch a h Shatra, 13-3.
Mr. Frank's g a h Mount Pleasant (late Hongkong), 13-3½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 14-0.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's ch a h Safi, 13-2½.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. B. Bharucha's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's ch a h Ladakh, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Paroah, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Cardiff, 14-0.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-1½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Aircraft, 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13-2.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's ch a h England, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3½.
Mr. Johnson's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul, 13-2.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ch a h Aleppo (late British Consul), 13-2½.
Mr. G. P. Stavride's g a h Lord Satu, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Monaco, 13-3.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Come Soon, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora, 14-0.
Captain Amir Ahmed's g a h Pepul, 14-0.

4TH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD

THE TEHERAN PLATE.

(Distance 5 furlongs "straight").

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.

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THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile, 1 furlongs.

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KARACHI SPRING RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

It is hoped to hold the Karachi Spring Races on the 11th, 13th and 15th April. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Red Cross War Fund of the Sind centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER ON RACING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 7.

In offering a Cup to the Stewards of Mandalay Races his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor wrote: "I believe that racing run on so sound lines is good not only because of the stimulus which it gives to breeding but because it affords a meeting-ground where all sportsmen are equal, no matter what their position, race or creed. It also affords interest and amusement to large numbers of people whose lives are ordinarily dull and monotonous and that in the East is no mean recommendation.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A slight earthquake was felt here early morning to-day at five which lasted for one minute and a half.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
India's Appalling Illiteracy	6
A Fashionable Falacy	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	9
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Royal Opera House	5
The Bandmann Company	5
Matriculation and School Final	8
Bombay Corporation	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS	
Lord Willingdon at Rajkot	8
Marriage After the War	11
Mr. Gosse on "Kultur"	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	10
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 8, 1916.

INDIA'S APPALLING ILLITERACY.

A very forcible argument for a more progressive educational policy for India is put forth in a brief but powerful article from the pen of the late Mr S. M. Dikshit in the January number of the "Indian Review." Mr. Dikshit, it will remembered, was one of the unfortunate victims of the recent Persia disaster. While in England he was engaged in connection with the Ratan Tata Foundation in collecting statistics regarding the general poverty of the people of this country. "That an ignorant and untrained population is a danger to civilisation and weakens the stability of all orderly government by making the cost of administration enormously high" writes Mr. Dikshit, "is a proposition which all students of political administration will easily admit." The basic idea of the Government of the many by the few is the attainment of Government by *opinion* and a high percentage of illiteracy deprives any government in the world of the powerful lever it can use, in organising the moral and intellectual forces of the people it is called upon to govern. It follows, therefore, that "in proportion as the population of a country is ignorant and undisciplined it is more subject to sway of impulses which naturally dominate the *crowd-mind*." How far government in this country is carried on in the real interests of the people, as thus interpreted, is revealed in the statistics of illiteracy which show clearly, as few things can show, the extent to which various governments in the world have succeeded in mitigating the evils of an ignorant and untrained citizenship. The causes which, according to Mr. Dikshit, influenced the increase or decrease of illiteracy in Europe were mainly religious. The *injunction* implied in the Protestant creed that members of that religion must be able to read the word of God, left an open door for "the exercise of private judgment and all the tendencies which culminated in the rationalism of the 18th century,"—with the result that to-day the smallest percentage of illiteracy is to be found in the Teutonic nations of Northern and Western Europe. Tendencies of an almost opposite character are responsible for the high percentage of illiteracy in European countries with a large Roman Catholic population. Thus "we find that while Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the States of Germany, England, Scotland, Switzerland, France and the Netherlands have the largest proportion of literate population, in countries in East and South of Europe like Spain, Portugal, Russia, Servia, Roumania, Greece, Italy and Austria-Hungary, the degrees of illiteracy reach the highest point. Again, it is only in the last few decades of the 19th century that vigorous efforts have been made by governments in Europe to suppress illiteracy. The example of the United States in this respect is unique. "In thirty years," writes Mr. Dikshit,

"they have stamped out every trace of illiteracy and have gradually raised the statutory requirements of a minimum of elementary education for exercising the privileges of citizens. There the reasons were of an imperative character arising mainly from the democratic character of their government and the extent to which the interests of orderly government vitally depend upon the education of the average citizen"

The main elements in the problem of illiteracy and the place India occupies in the scale of national value are strikingly revealed in the following statistics quoted by Mr. Dikshit:—

WORLD STATISTICS.

Percentage of population over 12 years of age *unable* to read and write.

Country.	1840.	1870.	1900.
Germany	18	4	1
Norway	...	3	1
Sweden	20	3	1
Switzerland	20	5	1
New Zealand	...	7	4
France	53	15	5
United Kingdom	41	10	6
Australia	...	...	9
Holland	30	14	10
United States	20	13	10
Belgium	55	20	12
Austria	79	45	31
Italy	84	53	44
Spain	...	68	...
Russia in Europe	98	85	78

The following figures relate to Asia and Oceania:—

Ceylon (All races)	78.3	Population over ten years. All ages.	1901
Ceylon (European races).	11.9	All ages.	1901
Ceylon (other than European)	78.4	All ages.	1901
India	92.5	Population over ten years	1901
Philippine Islands	55.5	Population over ten years	1903
Russia in Asia	87.3	Population over ten years	1897
Hawaii	36.3	Population over six years	1896
American Negroes	30.5	Population over ten years	1910

The Statistics are eloquent of the sad fact that the illiteracy of the population of India is the highest in the world. The census of 1911 may show a slight decrease in the percentage of illiteracy as far as India is concerned, but it cannot affect the substantial accuracy of the figures quoted above nor of the conclusion that may be drawn from them. Most of the difficulties of administration arising from what appear on the surface to be racial, religious or economic causes, writes Mr. Dikshit, will be found on a closer examination to result from this widespread illiteracy. "The proverbial indebtedness of the Indian agriculturist," he adds,

his inability to emancipate himself from the thraldom of custom and convention, and many other facts of social life too numerous to mention here are at bottom remediable by a systematic campaign against illiteracy. In this respect, suffering is the penalty of ignorance, for a vast population in which only five out of every hundred are literate."

A FASHIONABLE FALLACY.

Since a spirit of political awakening captured the Indian mind, there is no fallacy which has been more in vogue than that which seeks to assign a superior value to social work in contradistinction to political activity. Unfortunately the temptation seems to be too irresistible. Speaking at Jamnagar, Lord Willingdon said:

We hear much in these days of political reforms in India and I am one of those who believe in sound and well thought out political advance, but I am convinced that even more urgent is the matter of social reform, of raising the people who for long have lived in unhealthy and squalid surroundings to realise the possibility of living higher, happier, lives.

Now no sane person, blessed with some imagination and humanity, will deny the supreme importance of work that would result in enabling poor, downtrodden people to live higher and happier lives. But when an attempt is made to belittle the importance of political work, it becomes imperative to point out the inherent weakness underlying such statements,—as far as conditions in India are concerned. In the first place it is needless to say that real social reform in every civilized country in the present day means social legislation. Even a superficial knowledge of the history of many defeated attempts at social reform legislation will prove how great an obstacle India's political subordination has been in the matter. Again, it is an axiom of social service that education lies at the root of all reform worth the name. Can it be denied that the progress of education has been so slow for the simple reason that the people have no real power in controlling it? But India's political agitation for the acquisition of rights as an equal member of the Imperial family rests on a higher and nobler plane than is usually associated with the word "political." The aim of that political advancement is that the people should be given opportunities for the full attainment of their self-respect and self-realisation. As their political status stands at present, they can neither respect nor realise themselves as the people of other civilized countries. And people who cannot do so, must always remain low in the scale of nations,—all longing for social reform notwithstanding, for they will have no adequate power to make that longing bear fruit. And even if the attempts of social reformers succeed in part, it may make the lives of some people happier, but it cannot make them higher. The greatest need in India at the present day is primary education. Without primary education and the consequent enlightenment of the masses, the prospect of raising the people who have long lived in unhealthy, squalid surroundings to realise the possibility of living higher, happier lives, will remain distant. Education is both a political and a social reform,—indeed, most social reforms are also political. And the spread of education, like other social reforms, depends as much as anything on sound and well-thought-out political advance. Unless the Government is prepared to take in hand, on its own account, a vast and comprehensive programme of social reform, which, of course, it cannot do, because an alien government can only deal with social questions in a country like this, by partial and tentative methods, it is inconsistent and unfair to talk of social reform being more urgent than political advance. First, the political machinery of the country must be re-organised, so as to give the people a representative voice in, and control over, the policy of the State and its administration. Then the rest may follow. It is the political thraldom of the country that is the greatest bar to the social reform for which Lord Willingdon asks. When there is political freedom,—that is, the freedom of public control over Government policy and the expenditure of the revenues of the country,—this country will begin, as others have done under such circumstances, to solve its own problem of giving to the people happier and higher lives. India is admittedly the most backward in the matter of social legislation, when we compare her with other civilised countries. But that is because the people, in the mass, are uneducated and are without a controlling voice in the management of their own affairs. The cure for this is the sound and healthy political advance, which Lord Willingdon has fallen into the error of supposing is of less importance than the other ideal which depends upon it.

Notes of the Day

Lord Hardinge's Departure.

Lord Hardinge will arrive in Bombay on April 2 and leaves these shores the same day for England by the mail steamer. It will be extremely disappointing to the many public bodies that wished to give farewell entertainments to his Excellency that he will be unable to accept any of them. But his stay in Bombay being so limited he will be able only to receive addresses from public bodies, which will all be presented to him at the same time, most probably in the Town Hall. The general public, however, will have an opportunity of giving a splendid send-off to his Excellency when he drives through the town to the Town Hall to receive the addresses. We have no doubt that his drive through the town will be marked by the same scenes of enthusiasm as were witnessed at the time of Lord Ripon's triumphal procession. The route has not yet been fixed, by which his Excellency will drive through the City to the Town Hall, but it is believed it will be the usual Viceregal route,—from Government House, down Walkeshwar Road, along Girgaum Back Road, through Bhuleshwar, Zaveri Bazaar and thence along Hornby Road *via* Church Gate Street to the Town Hall. His successor in the Viceroyalty, Lord Chelmsford, is expected to arrive in Bombay on March 31st, when the Municipal Address of welcome will be presented to him at the Apollo Bunder.

Reprisals.

We are inclined to think that the general body of sober opinion will agree with Sir Evelyn Wood rather than Lord Rosebery in regard to the question of reprisals for Zeppelin raids. In the first place it would be useful to know what sort of reprisals Lord Rosebery advocates. Does he suggest that Great Britain should join in a competition as to who can kill the largest number of women and babies and do the largest amount of damage without any military value? That is a proposal to which no British Government, we imagine, would lend itself, and of which the nation would certainly never approve. Then what other reprisals can we indulge in, except to pursue the war with the utmost vigour and sacrifice in order to bring about a speedy victory? There would be no gain whatever in following Germany into the realms of frightfulness. We require to spend every penny of our money and every ounce of our energy in the prosecution of those enterprises which will lead to the defeat of the forces of the enemy in the field, and the Allies would be very foolish to play the German game by allowing their attention to be diverted to anything else. It is exasperating to be unable to punish the Hun for his atrocities straightaway. But there is nothing to do but to set our teeth and continue on the only course which will effectively achieve his downfall. We can deal with him for his misdeeds after that.

The Suez Canal Defences.

Writing on December 20th the Cairo correspondent of "The Near East" says: "there is great activity in and around the canal zone where several thousand labourers are working and every effort is being made to put the defences in the best condition possible." The correspondent adds:—

Exactly what scheme is being followed this year I am of course, not permitted to state, but I think I may safely say that our defence will be on a very different scale from that of a year ago. Sir George Macauley, Under-Secretary of State for Railways, has been gazetted as Colonel R.E., Director of Railway Transport, and Major J. S. Liddell, Inspector-General of State Telegraphs, as Lieutenant-Colonel, Director of Army Signals. In addition, in view of the large Public Works staff working on the Canal defences, Sir Murdoch MacDonald, Under-Secretary of State for Public Works, has been gazetted Colonel R.E. These commissions are, of course, merely temporary ones.

In this connection it is interesting to learn that the German press claims to be fully informed of all the steps taken to place Egypt in a state of defence: "Several hundreds of thousands of natives and English soldiers," it alleges, "are employed in strengthening the defences; six or seven lines of trenches are being dug." The strength of the British forces is stated to be 240,000 men, and will eventually amount to 400,000. Ninety thousand men, according to German information, are already stationed at Tel-el-Kebir. Waterworks for flooding part of the country are in readiness.

Turks and Bulgars.

It is interesting to learn that the German troops now in Constantinople have been sent there as a guarantee for the good behaviour of Turkish troops in Bulgaria. A diplomatist, who recently arrived at Bucharest from Sofia, says "The Near East" correspondent in the Roumanian capital, reports that

Two Turkish regiments have arrived at Varna and Burgas. This is all the more significant in view of the fact that ever since her entry into the war Bulgaria has categorically refused to allow Turkish troops to enter the country, making no secret of her suspicion that the Turks intended to occupy all that part of Thrace which they lost during the Balkan War. It needed the intervention of Berlin to allay the Bulgarian suspicion of their former enemy and new ally, and the German Government, it is said, decided to send troops to Constantinople as a guarantee of loyal conduct on the part of the Turks towards the Bulgarians!

It is to be noted that the state of tension between the Turks and the Bulgarians appears to become more acute; and the existence of a secret German-Turkish agreement, which aims at the retrocession of the Adrianople-Dedeagatch line to Turkey, seems to be beyond all question. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the stationing of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier causes lively dissatisfaction amongst the Bulgarian public, who are commencing to lose all confidence in Germany's promises.

Sir Douglas Haig's "Nerve."

A hitherto unpublished story of the new English generalissimo's extraordinary "nerve" in the face of danger is supplied by Mr. Will Irwin, the famous war correspondent of the New York "Tribune," who, describing the fighting at Ypres on October 31, 1914, writes:—

On that day the Germans made their most desperate attempt to break through. They did, in fact, break the line, and seemed to be pouring towards Calais with a clear field. In the hour of the greatest danger a shell struck General Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters, burst inside the house, and killed or wounded every one on the Staff.

Sir Douglas Haig stood just outside the explosive area of the shell, but the shock knocked him over and rendered him unconscious for an hour. That was the point when General French came personally to the line, and made the dispositions ending in the thrust of Gheluvelt, which rolled the Germans back to the positions which they had occupied that morning.

As Sir John French came up, Sir Douglas Haig was just returning to consciousness. Refusing to go to the hospital, he accompanied his chief to the line. Dazed, staggering on his feet like a groggy prizefighter he helped to make the new dispositions and to rally the men.

Industrial Development.

The unique opportunity offered by the war for the industrial development of this country and the failure of Government in the past to encourage this development, have been a constant theme of public complaint. The unanimity of Indian leaders, as regards the demand in this matter, has been remarkable. The latest contribution to this subject comes from Raja Rishi Case Law, the President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. After pointing out that the opportunity offered by the war could not be availed of by Indians for want of, among other things, adequate technical education, he reiterates the demand made by the last Industrial Conference that Government should establish technological institutes which should give Indian students scientific education and prepare them for establishing industrial works with some degree of success.

Bengal Economic Association.

But, while the importance of technical education cannot be too much insisted upon, there is as great necessity for the spread of scientific study of questions on which the industrial and economic progress of the country depends. As the circular lette[redacted] of the newly-formed Bengal Economic Association, very properly says: "it is scarcely necessary to point out that while economic questions are daily becoming more important in all subjects affecting the welfare of the country, there is still a vast field for the scientific study of conditions upon which the answer to such questions must largely depend." The formation of the new Association must, therefore, be welcomed, aiming as it does at encouraging the study,—practical and theoretical,—of the problems that bear on the well-being of India and particularly Bengal. A gratifying feature of the constitution of the Association is that the co-operation of official and non-official persons interested in the movement has been enlisted. An Economic Bureau has been also recently formed in Bombay and we trust that both these bodies will soon justify their existence by immediate and active efforts.

Triangulation of India and Russia.

The completion of the link connecting the triangulation of India and Russia in 1913, is dealt with in the latest volume of the "Records" of the Survey of India. Lieut. Mason who writes the Report, has made it, says the "Pioneer," exceedingly interesting and the account of his adventures with Captain Hingston of the I. M. S. who was responsible for zoological photographic and other work, is fascinating in its vivid descriptive power:

The journey to the Roof of the World and experiences there in dreary wildernesses of snow, with strong winds and blizzards swooping down on the camps, are pictured in realistic terms, with here and there a touch of humour. The whole staff pulled together and the relations with the Russian party were most cordial. "Dark threatening clouds loaded with misery" might roll overhead and keep everyone in his sleeping-bag all day, but the spirits of the workers did not flag—fine weather saw them busy again. And when the Mintaka Pass had been recrossed and the way homewards was clear, all hardships were forgotten:—"Now that we were leaving the Pamirs for good, one could not help doing so with a feeling almost akin to regret. It is a desperately inhospitable country where hospitality among the tribesmen is a religion. We took away with us memories of a wonderful land and of a wonderful people, whose kindly characteristics and generous help had lightened our work to a very considerable extent."

The Coming of Spring.

(To-day is the day of the Hindu Spring Festival "Vasantpanchmi.")

O Spring! I cannot run to greet
Your coming as I did of old,
Clad in a shining veil of gold,
With champa buds and blowing wheat,
And silver joy-bells on my feet.

Let others tread the flowering ways,
And pluck new leaves to bind their brows,
And swing beneath the burgeoning boughs
Abloom with scented spikes and sprays,
Of Coral and of Chrysophrase.

But if against yon sheltering wall
I lean to rest and lag behind,
Think not my love untrue, unkind,
Or heedless of the luring call
To your enchanting festival.

O Sweet! I am not false to you—
Only my weary heart of late
Hath fallen from its high estate
Of laughter, and hath lost the clue
To all the vernal joy it knew.

There was a song I used to sing,
But now I search in vain, in vain
For the old lilting, glad refrain;
I have forgotten everything,
O pardon me, my Comrade Spring!

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Feb. 1916.

Official and Personal.

H. H. The Maharaja of Sirohi, attended by forty followers has arrived in Bombay and is staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

Sir Harcourt Butler gave his first garden party to the Burmese officials of Lower Burma and their wives on Saturday evening. There was a large gathering of them and other Government officials and European ladies. The party proved to be a delightful success.

Mr. Brunyate's tenure of the Finance Secretaryship to the Government of India which would expire in ordinary course at the beginning of May next, will be extended for the present for six months.

It is announced that the Hon. Mr. V. S. Shrinivasa Sastri is a candidate for the Viceroy's Council on behalf of the non-official member's of the Madras Legislative Council.

We are given to understand that Mr. Pandurang Anant Desai, Pleader, Bijapur, is standing as a candidate for the ensuing Legislative Elections on behalf of the District Local Boards of the Southern Division. Mr. Desai has been a practising pleader of Bijapur for the last twenty-five years and is an LL.B., of the Bombay University.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 7.

A three-cornered contest seems probable on the present occasion for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Mahomedan community in the Central Division At the last triennial election the Hon. Moulvi Raffiudin Ahmed, the sitting member, was opposed by Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Raffiudin retaining the seat after a close contest. On the present occasion Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar is also a candidate.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN WEST.

GERMAN-BULGARIAN FRICTION.

PETRITCH AIR RAID LOSSES.

TURKISH RETREAT IN CAUCASUS.

The Germans continue to collect enormous stores of ammunition and many guns behind the Western front. Engineers and Pioneers have also arrived, but no new infantry. British guns have been terribly destructive around Ypres.

There is considerable friction between Germans and Bulgarians on the question of an attack on Salonika. The Bulgarians also view with disfavour Zeppelin raids on Salonika, owing to the immediate and terrible French reprisals.

A Bulgarian communiqué states that 470 men were killed in the Bulgarian camps during the French air raid on Petritch, and the total casualties were about a thousand.

The Russians continue to drive back the Turks in the Caucasus.

The Young Turks have created a reign of terror in Constantinople.

A New York telegram speaks of a German boast that nine commerce raiders have been built and that two are now in the Atlantic.

The Ottawa outrage has given a fillip to recruiting in Canada.

Three Austrians and Germans have been arrested in connection with the fire at a munitions factory in Ontario.

In order to remove all misunderstandings it is explained that Gen. Townshend still holds Kut-el-Amara. The object of Gen. Aylmer's operations is the support of Gen. Tounshend at Kut, not his withdrawal from that place.

JAPANESE LOAN IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

"The Times" understands that a Japanese loan of five millions is being negotiated in Russia.

QUESTION OF ATTACKING SALONIKA.

GERMANS AND BULGARIANS AT LOGGERHEADS.

WESTERN FRONT.

BIG GERMAN CONCENTRATION.

SPLENDID BRITISH SHOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.

The Germans continue to collect enormous stores of ammunition and many guns behind the Western front. Engineers and Pioneers have also arrived, but no new infantry.

German soldiers declare that the Germans lost over twelve hundred men in the attack in the Armentieres region owing to the magnificent shooting of the British. They complain that their officers are still using massed formation.

British guns have been terribly destructive around Ypres.

ENEMY'S INCREASED ACTIVITY EXPLAINED.

MUST MAKE A SHOW OF SOME KIND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters discredits the idea that the increased activity of the enemy in the British Northern sector presages an offensive.

He says that these operations were of a purely local and limited character. They were not heralded by artillery preparation and were not pressed with determination.

The biggest was opposite Loos on 28th. January, when a battalion, made a sudden attempt to rush our position. It was met by fierce rifle and machine gun fire and cannot have lost less than two hundred.

In the affair on the Ypres-Pilken Road the enemy were apparently under the impression that we had withdrawn from the stretch of trenches otherwise it is hard to account for them launching an infantry attack at noonday without preparation by artillery or gas.

A possible explanation of the greater activity is the need for making more than a purely defensive reply to the constant harassing which is adversely affecting the enemy's moral. The flow of enemy deserters is appreciably increasing.

GERMAN TRENCHES SMASHED

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS. Feb. 7.

Last night's communiqué said:—British and French artillery smashed the German trenches at Boesinghe.

Yesterday's bombardment in Champagne was most effective. Trenches were levelled, several munition depots exploded and reservoirs of asphyxiating gas were demolished, quantities of the gas being carried into the German trenches.

DESTRUCTIVE BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 6.

Destructive bombardment of enemy trenches in Champagne is the feature of this afternoon's communiqué.

A French gun-aeroplane southward of Peronne felled a German Drache which caught fire.

RENEWED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

TWENTY-EIGHT AERIAL COMBATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

General Haig reports that last night the British occupied the western edge of three mine-craters in the vicinity of the Vermelles La Bassee road.

The enemy in the morning exploded a mine north of Loos. There were no casualties. We occupied one edge of the crater.

Renewed artillery activity on both sides is reported at Frise north of the La Bassee canal at Wytschaete and Ypres.

Twenty-eight aerial combats occurred on February fifth and six German machines were driven down in the enemy's lines.

CAPTURE OF FRISE.

NO STRATEGIC VALUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 5th February:—A representative of the British press with the French forces describes the capture of Frise as devoid of tactical and strategical importance. The marshes thereabouts prevented entrenching hence the break at this point.

In the French front line a village is held by an advance guard only. The Germans are unable to advance from there owing to the Somme river and the Somme canal.

There are many points on the front where either side could easily make a similar capture. The Germans' real objective was probably Compierre.

PETRITCH AIR RAID.

FRENCH DROP 200 BOMBS.

HEAVY BULGARIAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The Athens correspondent of the "Temps" states that during the French raid on Petritch the aeroplanes hovered over the camp for twenty minutes and dropped two hundred bombs.

A Bulgarian communiqué states that 470 men were killed in the Bulgarian camps and that the total casualties were about a thousand.

GERMAN AND BULGARIAN FRICTION.

QUESTION OF ATTACKING SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 7.

There is considerable friction between the Germans and Bulgarians on the question of an attack on Salonika. The Bulgarians are opposed to this, realising that they would have the lion's share of the fighting and would therefore suffer heavy losses, which would compromise the Bulgarian military strength as compared with her neighbours.

The Bulgarians also view with disfavour Zeppelin raids on Salonika owing to immediate and terrible French reprisals.

BULGARIA'S OBLIGATIONS.

AT WAR WITH SERBIA ONLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—A telegram received in Paris from Salonika attributes to M. Radoslavoff a statement that Bulgaria is in a state of effective war only with Serbia and is not obliged to fight any other power.

ALLEGED BRIBING OF BULGARIAN DEPUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.

The Bulgarian Government has demanded that the Sobranje permit the arrest of thirteen Deputies who are accused of accepting bribes from a French agent.

SAN GIOVANNI OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIANS.

MARCHING TOWARDS DURAZZO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—A Central News" message from Rome reports that the Austrians have occupied San Giovanni and are marching towards Durazzo. The Bulgars have occupied Elbasan and are marching towards Valona.

It is authoritatively stated that Germany disapproves of the Austrians and Bulgars pushing the offensive beyond the Serbian and Montenegrin frontiers.

MONTENEGRIN GENERAL KILLED BY HIS SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 6.—The "Morning Post's" Copenhagen correspondent quotes a Berlin message to the effect that the Montenegrin General Beckir, a signatory of peace with Austria, was been killed by his own soldiers.

ESSAD PASHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The "Pioneer" makes the following correction in its special cable in Saturday's issue in which it was stated that "Essad Pasha has been arrested and sent to Italy. About 160 Albanians hired by Austria are provoking disturbances." This should read: "Essad Pasha has arrested and sent to Italy 160 Albanians hired by Austria to provoke disturbances."

A SHOCKING STORY.

UNSPEAKABLE ATROCITY BY BULGARIANS.

300 SERBIAN PRISONERS MASSACRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—A Salonika correspondent sends a Bulgarian deserter's account of the massacre of 300 Serbian soldier prisoners at Prilep. The victims were marched to the edge of a huge grave and ordered to blindfold each other and to kneel while the Bulgarian infantry surrounded them to prevent their escape.

Eighty Bulgar cavalry uttering yells of delight cantered among the prisoners and spent an hour sabring them. Some Serbians tried to seize the dripping sabres with their hands whereupon their arms were slashed off at the shoulder and fell from their bodies.

Others tried to escape by crawling under heaps of dead, others endeavoured to break through, the infantry thrust them through and through with bayonets. One Bulgar shouted, "we are doing this in charity, we have no bread to feed you. If spared you will die of starvation." Some of the victims were still breathing when the mass was pushed into the grave and covered with earth.

KAISER IN ARTOIS.

PLANNING ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 5.—The "Daily Mail's" Copenhagen correspondent mentions a Berlin rumour that the Kaiser was near Loos during the recent attack and helped to plan the Zepplin raids on Paris and England.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

SIR EVELYN WOOD OPPOSED TO REPRISALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 5.—Sir Evelyn Wood says the demand for reprisals for Zeppelin raids is based on ignorance. Reprisals are always useless.

AIRCRAFT DEFENCES OF LONDON.

SIR PERCY SCOTT TO RELINQUISH COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Sir Percy Scott will at the end of the week, relinquish the command of the aircraft defences of London, which will henceforth be in charge of the home army.

THE LOST ZEPPELIN.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST HOLLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Count Reventlow affirms that Zeppelin L19 was evidently crippled and should have obtained an asylum in Holland instead of being shot down. He contends that a crippled German warship would have been given protection in Dutch waters.

GERMAN INDIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The German press is howling with indignation at the fact that the trawler King Stephen did not rescue the crew of the disabled Zeppelin.

The press says that the zeppelin crew could have been disarmed.

ONE-EYED GERMAN SOLDIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 5.—The Central News Paris correspondent says the recent German prisoners include one minus an eye and one minus two fingers of the right hand.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GEN. TOWNSHEND HOLDS KUT

GENERAL AYLMER'S OBJECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

A Press communiqué says:—

As General Townshend's position at Kut-el-Amara does not appear to be generally understood, it should be explained that he held and still holds that place as a point of strategic value. The operations now being conducted by General Aylmer have as their present object the support of General Townshend at Kut, not his withdrawal from that place.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 6.

The Young Turks have created a reign of terror in Constantinople.

CAUCASUS COMPAIGN.

TURKS BEING DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.

The Russians continue to drive back the Turks in the Caucasus.

GERMAN MUNITIONS FACTORY AT SHAVLI.

KRUPPS BRANCH ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.

The Germans have established a branch of Krupps at Shavli and Russian inhabitants and a number of French prisoners have been compelled to work there.

BOMBS ON MITAU.

EXPLOIT BY RUSSIAN SCOUTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.

The communiqué records continued aircraft activity. Our aviators dropped bombs on Mitau, Russian scouts expolded the enemy's minefields which they connected by wires and then exploded forty mines.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

SERVICES NOT NEEDED NOW IN RUSSIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 4th Feb:—An "Exchange" telegram from Copenhagen says that the American Red Cross workers in Russia have left Bergen for New York as Russia no longer needs foreign aid.

The Russians admit three million casualties and say that they have sent to Siberia and the interior a million Teuton prisoners.

REQUIEM FOR THE FALLEN

THEIR MAJESTIES ATTEND AT ALBERT HALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The King and Queen attended the Choral Societys performance of Verdi's Requiem at the Albert Hall in memory of the fallen.

REFUGEES FROM CAMEROONS

NUMBERS CROSS INTO SPANISH GUINEA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 6.

Nine hundred Germans and fourteen thousand native have crossed into Spanish Guinea from the Cameroons. They were disarmed and interned.

DEATH OF SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The death is announced or Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.

Sir Cecil Clements Smith was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon from 1885-1887 and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements from 1887 to 1889. He was 76 years old at the time of death.

OTTAWA OUTRAGE.

FILLIP TO RECRUITING.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.

A Commission has been appointed to investigate the fire in Parliament buildings.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.

Though the police hold the theory that the fire at Parliament House was due to an accident, the public are convinced that the Germans burned the building, and this has given a fillip to recruiting.

Every military and police precaution has been taken against further outrages.

Messages of sympathy have been received from Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener and from the Dominions and the Allies. Mr. Redmond has telegraphed to Sir Robert Borden that Ireland is most indignant at the brutal outrage and deeply sympathises.

ONTARIO FIRE.

THREE ARRESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.

Three Austrians and Germans have been arrested in connection with the fire at a munitions factory in Ontario.

INCREASED VIGILANCE IN U. S.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

The latest outrages have resulted in increased vigilance.

New Nork police constables are holding up and searching passengers on underground railways carrying bags and pacrages, and policemen are stationed on great bridges at the request of the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to prevent possible dropping of bombs on a cruiser passing underneath.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, February 5.—All telegrams from New York tend to contradict the Exchange Telegram Company's message yesterday. German papers also take a grave view of the possibilities and invite the Chancellor to weigh the possible consequence before acting definitely.

GERMAN COMMERCE RAIDER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

It is stated that the German raider was specially fitted for minelaying and had strewn mines before raiding the trade routes. The reason no wireless calls were received was that the raider's wireless invariably jammed all signals of distress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The captain of the steamer Corbride is quoted as saying that the raider was a twenty-five knot boat. He saw the name Ponga on the charthouse and says the ship was built in the Baltic in 1914. He fears that the officers of the Clan Mactavish were shot because the gun killed three Germans.

A GERMAN BOAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Germans boast that nine commerce raiders have been built and that two are now in the Atlantic.

SEIZURE OF SWEDISH STEAMER PRESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Aftontidningen" protesting against the Germans having seized the Swedish steamer Prestor voyaging between Swedish ports says the British encroachments are, perhaps, of larger dimensions. But the Germans are more reckless, demonstrating that given England's opportunities, they would treat us with far less consideration.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS MARCHING ON SUIFU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Feb. 7.

It is officially announced that the Government troops have defeated the rebels sixteen miles north-east of Suifu, capturing important positions and killing and taking prisoner 300 rebels.

The Government troops are marching on Suifu.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL.

JOINT BOARD PROPOSAL

SIR NARAYAN'S MOTION REJECTED.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

The Senate of the Bombay University, yesterday rejected Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's motion for dissolving the meeting to prevent any discussion of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of constituting a Joint Examination Board for the purpose of conducting a single examination equivalent to and in place of the present Matriculation and School Final Examination.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas a committee was appointed to report on the Joint Board proposal and on secondary education in general.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, when the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Mackichan, was in the chair.

The first question before the Senate was the considerartion of the Report of the Joint Examination Board Committee which was moved by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, at the last meeting for approval and adoption. Sir Narayan Chandavarker had then moved that the meeting be dissolved with a view to prevent any discussion on the Report. After some speakers had spoken at the last meeting both in support and opposition of Sir N. G. Chandavarker's motion, the Senate had adjourned.

DEFECTS OF MATRICULATION.

When the debate was resumed yesterday Mr. J. H. Bhabha said he was sorry that Sir N. G. Chandavarker had proposed his motion, because the Matriculation examination had great defects. It did not leave free scope for the development of secondary schools, commercial schools and others. They wanted an examination which would suit the different kinds of secondary high schools and leave freedom for development on new lines. They ought not to be tied down to the one scheme of education which the Matriculation provided for. The Matriculation was entirely out of touch with the officials of the schools—those who influenced the students—and those who knew the defects and merits of the question. The Matriculation certificate was in no way an assurance that a boy had received a well-grounded and well-conducted secondary education. Then again the way in which the Matriculation examination was being conducted was not very beneficial. There were numerous high schools which were struggling to reach a standard which could be better called middle school standard than one of secondary schools. He admitted that he had no personal experience of this question, but fully one-third of the recognised schools would come under the category of middle schools. The speaker said that the idea of the Local Committee which had been brought forward by him in the amendments which stood in his name, was a good one as it would remove any injustice which might be involved in the case of any boy who failed through not securing the three or four additional marks required. This Committee would thoroughly go into all such questions and see that justice was done. He thought that the time had come when a remedy should be applied to remove the defects of the Matriculation examination. He opposed Sir Narayan's motion that the meeting be dissolved.

The Vice-Chancellor here requested the Senate that the discussion should not be unduly prolonged, because that would mean discussing the whole question over and over again.

ENCROACHMENT ON UNIVERSITY'S RIGHTS.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad rose to support Sir Narayan's motion. Sir Narayan's motion, it was said, was a very drastic one; it was no use dissolving the meeting, the better course being to discuss the whole question. Those who said that had not fully appreciated the real meaning of the proposal. What he said was that the proposal before the Senate implied such a fundamental encroachment on the rights of the Senate and its status that it should not be considered. That was the meaning. The motion was so fundamentally wrong and so fundamentally interfered with the status and the rights of the University that the only course they could take, was to pass Sir Narayan's motion. The real meaning was that the Joint Board was so fundamental a departure and was so opposed to the interests of the University that they should not accept the proposal. It was so wrong fundamentally that the Senate was entitled to say that they could never accept the Committee's recommendations. There was a great deal of force in what the mover of the proposition had said. He for one would go still further and say that it was not legal for the University to embark on the course that was proposed. The question had already been discussed some years before and they had already arrived at a decision. The proposal before the Senate was of such a character that it was not right that the University should entertain it at all. A good deal had been said last time about the attitude of the Government on this question, and it was protested that the Government had nothing to do with the matter at all. But one could not forget the attitude that had been taken by the Government in the past history of the University with regard to this question. How could they forget what happened in 1909 and 1910 over what the Government had asked the Senate to do? Letters were then addressed to the University asking the Senate to make certain alterations and reforms. How could they then forget what happened in this very hall? Also what happened with regard to the history course for the B.A., examination? The Senate in the first instance with one dissentient adopted the history course for the B.A. Mr. Sharp was then in opposition and he brought another motion subverting it, and the former position was entirely reversed. How could they forget how they were treated by the Government when they asked the University to abolish the Matriculation? The Senate refused to do so then. And what followed then was this. The Government of Bombay, because the Senate had refused to follow their instructions with regard to the Matriculation brought forward a resolution that they should not admit any man in the Government service who had a Matriculation certificate. That was the attitude of the Government towards the University then, because the University would not fall in with the views of the Government and they treated the Matriculation examination in the manner they did. Then it was again said that the Government had nothing to do with the matter and that the question was started by Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

SET-BACK TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A sub-committee of the Syndicate was appointed to consider the question and they made a recommendation that a Joint Committee should be appointed to make a report, and the report had come before them. On that occasion the late Sir P. M. Mehta wrote a minute which embodied what the correct position was. He said that he was unable to approve of the recommendation for Joint Board, because that would only impair the constitutional integrity of the University. He wrote that that step would be a set-back to secondary education. That was the speaker said the correct view. The Syndicate should have come before the Senate before appointing a Joint Committee, but the Syndicate chose to do a thing which they had no business to do. When the question first came before the Syndicate the speaker had moved that the matter should be put before the Senate, but they did not do so. He submitted that the Senate had been placed in a very embarrassing position by the Syndicate, and they had ignored the real principle. The question must be considered free from any prejudice and on its merits alone whether the Senate was in a position to adopt a proposal of such a ridiculous nature if the University once agreed to lose all cntrol over the Matriculation they must make up their mind to lose all control on secondary education in this Presidency. Was the Senate prepared to do this? The members of the Senate must have been struck by the fact that two Vice-Chancellors—Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, men with large educational experience,—were of the opinion that the adoption of this proposal would impair secondary education in this presidency. He had no doubt that the Senate would accept the proposal of Sir Narayan. It was not desirable that they should over-ride the minority even if the minority was in opposition to the Report. He begged of the Senate to see that the University should not lose its control over secondary education in this presidency. Some years ago the defects of the Matriculation examination had been pointed out to them. If there still were more defects what was there to prevent the Senate from reforming the Matriculation? In 1910 a Committee was appointed, which was headed by Mr. Sharp, and the recommendations made by the Committee had been adopted. If there were defects by all means let them be removed. Why was the University not competent to hold the examination in this Presidency? He had heard nothing from Mr. Sharp regarding that point. He was not at all prepared to agree to lose control over the Matriculation.

"CAPTIVATING THE VULGAR MIND."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman said they were there to consider a report which had been thought out by the Committee and laid before the Senate in a very dignified speech by Mr. Sharp. Sir Narayen had risen and moved that the Senate be dissolved and that would mean the stifling of all discussion. He thought it was not the proper time to bring forward such a motion. It was very well to bring such a motion when the question had been thoroughly discussed. But instead of that they had a speech lasting for one hour, from Sir Narayan. The speaker opposed Sir Narayan's proposal on principle. When the Senate met here for the purpose of discussing a question they should discuss a question on its merits. It was not an occasion for speech making. The Senate had only one object and that was the promotion of the interests of the University. And if a measure was to be attacked the moment it came before the Senate, because it was only a Government measure, he could not understand that spirit. He did not like that attitude, as they were not sitting in two hostile camps, but in a University. Anyone might adopt himself as the self-constituted champion of the University. They were there with one object only and that was the promotion of the interests of the University. But he had come there and heard for one hour a tirade against the Government. The speaker thought that Sir Narayan's idea was to captivate the vulgar mind (Sir Narayan: Hear, hear). He thought Sir Narayan's attitude was quite wide of the mark. They were not a debating society. They were a body of earnest men to consider a question on its merits alone and impartially, and he would always deprecate any motion which tried to import prejudice, as the lawyers said, and which would shut off any discussion. Personally he would never oppose any scheme simply because it came from the Government. They should discuss the question on its merits only. It was not proper to ascribe dishonest motives to other people.

ACUTE ANTAGONISM.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he was one of the signatories of the report and he had signed it as a suggestion for a scheme which might be taken in hand. At the first meeting of the Committee Sir Pherozeshah had not been present. At the second meeting he came and the first question that he asked was whether the examination was necessary. The speaker's idea was whether in the changed attitude it was necessary to place the two examinations—Matriculation and School Final—always in opposition. Was that a fair attitude on the part of the Government to rule that the men who had the Matriculation certificates should not be entertained in Government service They were quite content that the Government should have their own examination, and the University should have theirs. What they wanted was that the bar against the Matriculation for Government offices should be removed. But they said that the bar would not be removed until their instructions in regard to the Matriculation, had been carried out. He therefore would support Sir Narayan's motion that the Senate be dissolved. It should be remembered that the proposal was put forward by Mr. Sharp and not by the Syndicate, and that Mr. Sharp had done so on his own responsibility. The question had become a very acute one on account of the Government attitude of putting down the Matriculation. If the School Final was a good examination there was no harm in having two examinations. But the attitude which the Government had adopted in regard to this matter for the last five or six years was one of suspicion, at any rate it was regarded so. He was aware that the Matriculation had its defects, but the School Final had more defects still. Mr. Sharp had admitted that the School Final was taken up by the lower class candidates and the Matriculation by the higher class, and the question was one of increasing importance. There was an acute antagonism between the Educational Department and the University. He supported Sir Narayan's motion. The proposal should be made acceptable to the public, and they were quite sick now of the school-leaving examination, school record, etc., as suggested by Mr. Bhabha. They had to carry the public with them, and unless they did that their best considered proposals would never succeed.

Dr. Stanley Reed opposed Sir Narayan's motion. He regretted that from purely educational point of view the question always came from the wrong side. In 1910 they had a full discussion on the question when a scheme was put forward by the Government. He agreed that the permission of the Senate should have been taken before submitting this question to them. But because they had not taken that permission it was not right to oppose the proposals. The scheme as put forward by Mr. Sharp was very acceptable. The question was one of enormous importance and it was most unfortunate that the Government had brought these proposals. But Sir Narayan had asked them to wait till the new Educational Members with the Government of India, had time to study the question fully, which the speaker did not think was a proper one. He hoped that the Senate would not refuse to discuss the proposals on their merits alone, simply because they emanated from the Government.

Professor H. G. Limaye said the resolution was merely a matter of principle. The first question raised by Sir Narayan was whether the University would accept the principle of a Joint Board. The whole idea of a Joint Board had risen from Sir A. Hopkinson but that was because he had proceeded on the wrong assumption that the Matriculation and the School Final were two different entities. The speaker said that the School Final was Matriculation less some Matriculation subjects. When the Government had first established the School Final it was with the object of making it school final, as they would find from the subjects appointed for that examination.

At this stage the Vice-Chancellor asked the speaker to confine himself to the subject under discussion, and Prof. Limaye took his seat.

The voting was then proceeded with and the Vice-Chancellor declared on a show of hands that the motion was lost by a large majority. Sir Narayan demanded a poll and the result was that 25 voted for the proposition and 39 against. The proposals were therefore declared lost.

DR. VIEGAS' PROTESTS.

Dr. Viegas then moved the following amendment:—

Omit all the words after "That" in the first line and *insert*: "a Committee be appointed (to be named at the Meeting) to report on the Report of the Joint Examination Board Committee and on the Matriculation and School Final Examinations generally in all their possible bearings. The Committee to have the power to call for all papers in the possession of the University bearing on these subjects. That the Committee be requested to submit their Report within six months."

In moving the amendment, Dr. Viegas said that the he wished to make one or two protests. The first was that the Director of Public Instruction had sent this report to the Senate as Director; he should have sent it as the Chairman of the Committee and not as Director. Secondly he wanted to protest as strongly as he could that the Committee was not appointed jointly by the Government and the University. He emphasised that the University had not appointed any members on the Committee, and the Syndicate could not call itself a University. In the past the Syndicate had been in the habit of ignoring the Senate, and that tendency had made them ignore the Senate again. The Syndicate was merely the executive body, and they could not pose themselves as University. The Senate was being treated very unfairly. It was high time for the Senate to protest against this treatment. Mr. Setalvad should have raised the point about the legality of the question in the Syndicate instead of doing so in the Senate. He hoped there would be no usurpation of the rights of the Senate by the Syndicate. The question of the Matriculation had been engaging the attention of the public, the Government and the University for the last half a century, but the various Committees that had been appointed had only tinkered with the question. He wondered how the Director of Public Instruction came to be associated with the scheme before the Senate, how he of all men came to recommend this scheme which would put a permanent bar to the improvement of the Matriculation. The Director had said that the boys who passed the Matriculation were unfit for the University. He submitted that school-leaving certificate. They had only to consider the needs of the University.

Mr. K. Natarajan supported Dr Viegas's motion but disassociated himself from the reasons set forth by him in support of it.

Mr. D. G. Padhye also supported the motion, but not for the reasons stated by Dr. Viegas. His standpoint was entirely different from that of the mover. He was glad to see the result of the voting even after they had been treated to a most denunciatory speech in opposition to it. There could be no doubt there was an extraordinary divergence of views. There have been innovations which had been only recently introduced, and he could not imagine any more revolutionary document in which so many things had been jumbled together. He said the proposal meant an absolute want of deliberation and judgment, which they ought to have expected from the Syndicate.

Mr. A. L. Covernton said that Dr. Viegas wanted a report not only on the Matriculation, but on primary education and all other questions. He thought it would take more than six months to prepare such a report.

Mr. Sharp apologised for signing the report as the Director of Public Instruction. Regarding the second point raised by Dr. Viegas, he said it was merely a slip of the pen and he apologised for it. With regard to the third point he disclaimed any responsibility. He sent one copy of the report to the Government and another to the Senate. He had placed the proposal before the Senate and he was sorry if that had given rise to the impression that it was a Government proposal. With regard to the proposal of Dr. Viegas for the appointment of a Committee, although he disagreed with the reasons stated by him he had no objection to that. As regards the report as required by Dr. Viegas, the speaker said it would not only take six months but even more than that to comply with the request.

The following Committee was then proposed: The Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Beaman, Dr. Mann, Mr. Paranjpye, Father Goodier, Principal Anstey, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Padhye, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. J. D. Bharda, Prof. Limaye, Prof. Sarfraz, Dr. Viegas and Mr. J. Nelson Fraser.

The amendment was then put to the vote and passed by 29 voting for it and 10 against it. The amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition.

The Senate then adjourned.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In connection with the announcement of the indefinite extension of the Government of India's monopoly of the export of wheat, a correspondent of "The Times" remarks that unquestionably the monopoly has been a considerable factor in the cost of English loaf. India last Summer was able to supply a quantity of wheat equivalent to fully four weeks' consumption of the United Kingdom, and this must have greatly mitigated the very serious rise in prices which occurred in March and April.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHEAT OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

An official statement regarding the Government's wheat operations says that Great Britain took 50,000 of the 200,000 tons bought by the British and French Governments from Australia.

The total Argentine wheat she purchases will not exceed a quarter of a million quarters.

The statement indicates that the example of France in requisitioning the home crop at a fixed price will not be followed.

MILITARY AWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

King George at Buckingham Palace conferred the K.C.B. on Lieut.-General Hubert Gough; the Order of British India, second class, with the title of Bahadur on Jemadar Sada Singh, King George's Own Sappers and Miners; the Indian Order of Merit seond class on Subadar Dansing Lama, Second Gurkhas; the Indian Distinguished Service Medal on Risaldar Udmi Ram, Fourth Cavalry and Subadar Shersingh, Thirty-fourth Sikh Pioneers.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The British steamer Balgownie has been unk and the second officer drowned.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ST. JOHNS Feb. 7.

The Newfoundland Government has decided to double Newfoundland's military and naval contingents.

LORD WILLINGDON AT RAJKOTE.

MEETING OF RAJKUMAR COLLEGE COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

RAJKOTE, Feb. 7.

Lord and Lady Willingdon and party arrived at Rajkote at 10 o'clock this morning in bitingly cold weather. The arrival according to the official programme should have been informal, but it was official. The Governor and staff alighted in political uniform and all the political officers present on the platform were in the same dress. A large number of Chiefs were also present on the railway station. A guard of honour of the Agency Foot Police was drawn up on the platform, while the young Kumars of the Rajkumar College and the Agency Mounted Police were drawn up on one side of the station yard.

On their Excellencyies alighting Mr. Maconachie, Agent to the Governor, introduced the Chiefs and Agency officers. The Chiefs included H. H. the Jam Saheb, H. H. the Maharajah of Dhrangadra, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, the Thakore Saheb of Virpur, the Thakore Saheb of Sayala, the Chief of Manawader, the Chief of Jasdan, the Chief of Vadia, the Chief of Thanadevli, the Chief of Kyadia, the Chief of Madala and several Durbaris. The Agency and other officers presented were Mr. Graham, Sessions Judge of Rajkote, Col. Harold, Political Agent, Halar, Major Hancock, Mr. Mayne, Principal, Raj Kumar College, Capt. Strong, Administrator, Palitana, Mr. Philips, Superintendent, Agency Police, Mr. Haslam, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Col. Oldfield, Political Agent, Sorat Prant, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Tudor Owen, Political Agent, Jalawar Prant, Mr. Arnold and Mr. Carthy, officials of the Railway.

After the introductions their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. Maconachie, and escorted by the Rajkumars and the Agency Mounted Police drove straight to the Residency followed by the Staff and members of the Rajkumar College Council. Other Chiefs and officers returned to their respective residencies direct.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE COUNCIL.

About half an hour later His Excellency took the chair at a meeting of the Rajkumar College Council and addressed the Council as follows:—

Mr. Maconachie, Your Highness, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Let me assure you in the first place of the great pleasure which it has given me to come here and perform for the first time my duties as the President of your Council. As I understand that the greater part of the administrative business before the Council has already been transacted, these duties are not likely to be onerous, but I welcome this opportunity of addressing to you a few words in my joint capacity as your President and as the head of the Government of Bombay with regard to the activities and interests of the college of which you are the controlling and responsible authority.

My presence here will, I trust, at any rate assure you of one thing, that both I and my Government take a very warm interest in the welfare of the Rajkumar College, that we realize the serious difficulties with which you have frequently to contend and that we are at all times most anxious to give you all possible assistance and support in carrying out the various measures which you consider necessary in the discharge of your responsible task of administering the affairs of the College; and this task is indeed one of great responsibility and importance. To you and to the Collegiate Staff are committed the training of the young Kumars, both of Kathiawar and of other States beyond the limits of Saurashtra, and the success or the reverse of your efforts will affect profoundly the welfare not only of these young gentlemen themselves but also of the people over whom some of them will one day be called to rule or to exercise authority in some other capacity. You have taken as your model the educational system of our great English public schools and I think you have done wisely, for I have profound faith in that system. I was brought up in it myself and I have had many opportunities of estimating the powerful influence which it exerts upon the public and private life of England and the Empire. I am convinced that that influence has been in the main an admirable one and I think that the chief reasons for its success are two. The first is that it aims at a harmonius development of the faculties of mind and body. The second is that it places the greatest emphasis on the development of character, on a sense of duty and responsibility, on honesty of word, deed and purpose, on chivalry and fair play, and I cannot conceive if these things can be attained, of any better equipment for the life work of the Chief of a State or for the career of active employment in other directions to which all y[illegible]st, some day be called or will adopt for themselves. If you keep these ideals steadily before you I have no doubt that your success in the past will be an earnest of even greater success in the future.

REMOVAL OF PERSONAL SERVANTS.

You must necessarily to some extent adopt the methods of the English schools to Indian conditions but there are some respects in which you will do well to adhere to them as closely as possible.

One of these I shall venture to indicate to you. I understand that you permit your Kumars to be accompanied by Musahebs and to be attended by personal servants. I think you have now progressed for enough to consider seriously the immediate curtailment and the eventual abolition of this practice which is quite at variance with that of the English schools. The best companions for your boys should be, and I have no doubt are, their fellows and contemporaries in the College. Every influence which tends to impair the advantage to be gained by the Kumars associating on terms of friendship and equality with each other, is so far in my opinion a detrimental influence. The English boy, whatever his rank or condition, goes to school to make his own way and to make his own friends. I think you should encourage yours to do the same. My advice therefore is that you should discontinue the practice altogether, but if you are not prepared to do this immediately it is at least advisable that you should not permit the attendance of any Musahebs who are not educated and fitted by their manners and character for such employment and that in as many cases as possible you should dispense with them entirely. As regards personal servants such a thing is quite unknown in English schools even in the case of Princes of the Royal House. The presence of such servants trained to subservience and flattery, must go in no inconsiderable way to counteract the benefits of school life. The staff of College servants should, if necessary, be increased so that the necessity for such attendants may no longer exist.

EDUCATION OF RAJKUMARS.

These are one or two directions in which I venture to think that you could effect improvement now or in the near future. In others you might consider measures which in process of time with patience and perseverance would bear good fruit. You might for instance consider the possibility of extending to the sisters of your boys some measure of the benefits of education. It is of the utmost importance to the future generations of Kumars that they should have in addition to the advantages of school life the benefit by no means less important of an enlightened and stimulating atmosphere at home. If you neglect the education of your girls much of the thought, care and expense which you devote to that of your boys, will yield inadequate results. The ways and means of carrying out this suggestion are, I know, far from easy but the question is one which I commend to your very earnest consideration.

PROSPECTS OF EDUCATED KUMARS.

During the short period of my visit to Kathiawar one matter has already impressed itself much on my mind, viz., the question of the education of the young Kumars in this country and also of the sons of Girassias and also more particularly of their prospects of useful and suitable service or employment after their education is complete. The position is certainly not satisfactory at present, for it appears to me that most of these young men after their education is completed, unless they have their own properties to administer or go into the personal service of some Chief, have no chance of doing useful service to their country. I am not prepared to say to-day what is the answer to this problem but I feel that it is our duty to solve it and I can assure you that it shall at once receive my anxious consideration. In the meantime if the Council of the College would be willing to give my Government their opinion and advice on this important matter we should be very glad to receive it.

I have already detained you much longer than I intended and I shall conclude by wishing you all prosperity and success in your efforts to make this College a living and powerful instrument for the promotion of the progress, welfare and happiness of the Chiefs of Kathiawar and of the people committed to their charge.

Her Excellency meanwhile visited the Rasulkhanji Hospital and the Female Training College where about 200 girls are being trained. Later her Excellency met purdah and other ladies who have worked for the war funds at Mrs. Harold's bungalow.

After lunch their Excellencies drove to the beautiful lakes and inspected the state paddock and the typical local cattle and horses.

At night there will be an official dinner at the Residency with a reception and presentation of sanads and badges.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

In the Lahore conspiracy case trial the examination of defence witnesses commenced to-day. They included Lambardars, retired military men, returned emigrants and other villagers. They generally deposed that the accused bore good character, especially before their emigration and they never talked sedition nor harboured revolutionary design. Evidence was given to show that some of the accused had returned home for urgent private reasons and not since absented themselves from their villages, nor had they intercourse with strangers when living in their villages. Further testimony was given to show that the accused were illiterate and incapable of reading the "Ghadr" newspaper and similar seditious literature. An attempt was also made to prove the enmity of the accused with the approvers and other prosecution witnesses.

Witnesses were cross-examined to bring out their close relationship with the accused or to expose the doubtful nature of their own characters.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LORDS HARDINGE AND CHELMSFORD.

ADDRESSES TO BE PRESENTED

PURITY OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday resolved to present addresses to the incoming and outgoing Viceroys.

Consideration was also given to a proposition moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia informing the Commissioner that the Corporation were of opinion that copies of complete lists of the results of Municipal elections should be supplied to such candidates as might apply for them. After a lengthy discussion, an amendment, moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asking the Commissioner to obtain Counsel's opinion whether such lists could be furnished, was carried.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved:

"That the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., on his retirement from the exalted office of Governor-General and Viceroy of India, and a cordial Address of Welcome to the Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., Viceroy-designate, on his arrival in Bombay; That a Committee composed of the Councillors to be named at the meeting be appointed to draft the Addresses in consultation with the Commissioner; That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the illuminations of the Addresses, for silver caskets to contain them and for other incidental charges."

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconding the motion said it was the proud privilege of Bombay always to be in a position to accord India's welcome to the representatives of his Majesty the King, and there was no doubt that the Corporation would unanimously pass this resolution and accord their most loyal and cordial welcome to the Viceroy-Designate when he set foot on the shores of this country.

LORD HARDINGE'S GREAT SERVICES.

As regarded the out-going Viceroy something required to be said, because the speaker did not think that addresses to departing Viceroys stood on the same footing as those to incoming Viceroys. In regard to the out-going Viceroys it was necessary for the Corporation to bear in mind at the close of their career how they had discharged the high trust reposed in them. And there was not the least doubt as to the splendid manner in which his Excellency Lord Hardinge had discharged the onerous duties of his high position, and as to the manner in which he had won the esteem and admiration of the people of India. The policy which marked Lord Hardinge's administration was based on real co-operation with the people of this country, and how well that policy had succeeded, was evidenced by the fact that the whole of the country parted with him with the greatest regret. It was once said by a friend of the speaker's that it was England's great good fortune at a time of the stupendous crisis through which the Empire was passing, that the helm of affairs in this country was in the hands of a Viceroy like Lord Hardinge. And it could be said without the slightest fear of exaggeration that the manner in which Lord Hardinge had administered the affairs of this country during this crisis had won the admiration not only of India but the whole of the Empire. His greatest claim to the gratitude of the Empire was that he had brought England and India closer to each other, and if this far-sighted policy was continued the speaker ventured to predict a bright dawn for India in close partnership with England and that policy was sure to result in the greatest good to both the countries. He unhesitatingly asserted that Lord Hardinge deserved well not only of India but of England, both of which he had served in the best possible manner.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asked priority of consideration, which was granted, for the following proposition which he then moved:—

"That the attention of the Corporation be invited to the Resolution passed by the Committee of the Corporation regarding proposed amendment of Municipal Election Law and improvements in the procedure of Municipal elections That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Committee's Resolution referred to in paragraph 1 of this proposition and to the Committee's second Report, dated the 18th July 1912, underlying Corporation Resolution No. 4329, dated the 24th October 1912, regarding the list to be prepared by the Commissioner under Section 28 (p) of the Municipal Act showing the result of Municipal Elections and he be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that copies of such complete lists should be supplied to such candidates as may apply for them in accordance with the practice prevailing during the regime of the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Municipal Commissioner."

The resolution of the Committee referred to in Dr. Sukhia's proposition ran as follows:—

That the list of votes recorded at the elections should be supplied to candidates showing the names of candidates for whom the votes of the different voters were recorded as it was the intention of the Corporation when the amendment of Section 28 (p) of the Municipal Act was proposed and as it was the intention of the legislature while the Act was amended.

Dr. Sukhia said the list supplied to him contained the names of voters but did not mention for whom they had voted and how many votes they had given to particular candidates. From this list it was not possible to find out if any false votes had been given to any candidate. If a person could go to the Small Causes' Court and get for Rs. 10, a full list giving all the details the speaker did not understand why such lists should be witheld from candidates. If they aimed at the purity of elections these full lists should not be withheld. In previous years such lists were supplied and it was only this year that they were witheld.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri seconded the motion.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said it was not obligatory on him to furnish such lists. It would be extremely prejudicial to the interests of the City to do so, and he asked why they wanted to know whom the voters had voted for, and how many votes they had given to particular candidates. It might be that they either wanted to punish the voters in some way for the promises they had broken or that they wanted to put more pressure on them at future elections. Now the voters had the perfect right to change their mind as to how they should vote even after they had made certain promises. If they wanted to have popular elections they should have a certain amount of secrecy as to the way in which voters recorded their votes He had consulted the Municipal Solicitors, who were of opinion that it was not obligatory on him to furnish full lists. He was acting in the public interests and for the purity of elections and he hoped they would not pass the proposition. These lists would supply the candidates with a handle to punish and exert pressure on voters. He read a paragraph from a letter written by the Commissioner on the 9th May 1912 with reference to the same question, in which it was stated:—

"I think it cannot be denied that the present system of voting does allow of pressure, whether social, religious, or industrial being applied, and it is unreasonable to suppose that where elections are so keenly contested as they are in Bombay this pressure will not be applied. It is, moreover, presuming any portion of the voters to be venal, a direct incentive to corruption; since, when the voting is secret, a person offering inducements or bribes has to do so with the uncertainty whether his bribes have in fact won him the votes sought for; whereas in Bombay he would under the previous system be able to obtain official information whether he has got his money's worth."

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said he was a member of the Committee that dealt with the question and the amendment they proposed in the Act was made with a view to enable the Commissioner to give members details such as were asked for by Dr. Sukhia. Under the circumstances the question was whether the Corporation could or could not call upon the Commissioner to interpret the amended section as recommended by them before. He thought it was immaterial to the Corporation whether the Commissioner was in favour of such lists being supplied or not. The Corporation was entitled to ask the Commissioner to interpret the section in the manner recommended by them. The Commissioner should bow to the wishes of the Corporation and accept the interpretation that they put on the section. If the interpretations that they put were illegal it would be another matter and Counsel's opinion might be taken on it. But under the present circumstances the Commissioner should accept the Corporation's recommendation.

PUBLICATION NECESSARY.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he was responsible for this amendment in the Municipal law, which was made with the object of securing the purity of Municipal elections. The Commissioner had told them that the recent elections had been pure. He (the speaker) claimed that the result was due to the publication of these full lists. The danger of punishment and pressure, apprehended by the Commissioner, were not such as would weigh with the Corporation in deciding this matter. Prior to the amendment of the section, there had been a standing scandal in connection with the ratepayers' elections, so much so that the practices obtaining at them were condemned by all and some remedy was called for. A committee was appointed, which discussed various remedies, one of which was to take steps to secure the identification of voters at the polling booths. The Committee considered the proposal which laid down that each voter should be identified by a Justice of the Peace, the candidates or one of their agents or a title-holder But it was pointed out that unless the Municipal officials themselves undertook this work, the suggestion would not be found practicable. How could the candidates know each and everyone of the voters? The proposal was found to be brimful of difficulties and it was dropped, and it was then decided to have the Act so amended that the Commissioner could furnish detailed lists. There was no doubt that the intention with which the Corporation went to the Legislature was one of having such lists furnished as were published in 1907, 1910 and 1913. He admitted the actual interpretation of the Act as amended was open to some doubt whether such lists could be furnished but if they read section 33 together with the section under discussion the meaning would be quite different to that put upon it by the Commissioner. Unless such lists were furnished how could they show to the Court of Small Causes that a number of votes got by a successful candidates were bogus votes? If the purity of elections had improved in recent years, the speaker repeated the result was due to the publication of these lists and he was afraid that the moment they stopped their publication the old order of things would be reverted to. As to the plea of secrecy urged by the Commissioner, he (the speaker) did not think any such secrecy was possible. He instanced the case of the Mandvi ward, where 90 per cent. of the voters did not know. English and the rules made it obligatory to fill in the voting papers in English. The papers were consequently filled in by the agents of the candidates, who thus knew for whom the votes had been recorded. No secrecy was possible under the Act. And as to the pressure, he thought a bit too much had been made of it, for if even only one man said to the Court that he would not have voted in a particular fashion but for the pressure put upon him or the threat of punishment held out to him by a candidate or his agent, by that one vote that candidate could be declared guilty of corrupt practices. This proved as a safeguard against pressure being put though he agreed there could be some indirect pressure. To ensure a continuance of absolutely pure elections the present system which had worked so successfully should be maintained and he warned the Corporation against the danger of departing from the practice of full lists being furnished.

Messrs. R. S. Navalkar and H. D. Nanavati were also in favour of Dr. Sukhia's proposition.

THE UNFORTUNATE VOTER.

Mr. H. P. Modi thought that apart from the question whether the Act permitted such lists being furnished, the Commissioner would be overriding the declared wishes of the Corporation in the matter if he refused to furnish the lists. He did not think any secrecy was possible at the elections. Those whose misfortune it was to be voters knew how, on coming to the polling booths to record their votes, they were pulled about in different directions by half a dozen persons and how a dozen persons shouted out at the top of their voice, holding out all sorts of inducements, promises and threats. If they could devise a method by which secrecy could be ensured it would be better, but under the present circumstances, full lists should be furnished.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said the Commissioner should not stand against the declared wish of the Corporation in the matter.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was in favour of referring the matter to a Committee.

Mr. C. V. Mehta was of opinion that the witholding of the lists would lead to purer elections. He thought the Commissioner should furnish lists of voters and for whom they had voted but not the number of votes they had given to particular candidates. This would lead to less pressure being exerted on the voters.

OPINION OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that as there was a difference of opinion as to the meaning of the section he would move an amendment to obtain joint opinion of Counsel as to the interpretation of the section and as to whether the Commissioner was bound to furnish such lists to the candidates.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia, replying on the debate said it might be that the Commissioner could keep back the lists from candidates but on no account could he withhold it from the Corporation. Irrespective of the interpretation of the section, the Commissioner was bound to furnish the lists because it was a Municipal record which he was bound to furnish to members of the Corporation, when asked for it. Two of his predecessors, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, had interpreted the section in the manner in which the Corporation had recommended and he (Mr. Cadell) himself had done it once. But now he interpreted it in a different manner.

Mr. Cowasji's amendment was then put to the vote and was passed. It was next carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

DR. SUKHIA AND PROCEDURE RULES

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition at the next meeting of the Corporation:

"That with reference to pages 1353 and 1355 to 1357 of the printed Proceedings of the Corporation, dated, respectively, the 13th and 17th January 1916, the attention of the President, who, notwithstanding objection being raised by a member addressing the meeting, deliberately allowed interruption by another member, be invited to the following extracts from standard books on rules for the conduct and regulation of public meetings with regard to the question of allowing a member to offer personal explanation when another member is addressing the meeting:—

1. Sir T. E. May's Parliamentary Practice 11th Edition, page 321, paragraph 2:—

"The proper time for explanation is at the conclusion of the speech which calls for it: but it is a common practice for the member desiring to explain, to rise immediately the statement is made to which his explanation is directed, when, if the member in possession of the house gives way and resumes his seat, the explanation is at once received: but if the member who is speaking declines to give way, the explanation cannot then be offered."

2. The Procedure of the House of Commons by Redlich, 1908 Edition. Vol. III., page 57, paragraph 2:—

"The usual time for such a personal explanation is at the end of the speech which leads to its being given. At times, with the permission of the member who is speaking it may be interposed in the middle of what he has to say."

3. Peel's Decisions (1884-1895) on Rules of Debate, &c., in the House of Commons, page 63, paragraph 5:—

"An hon. Member who is in possession of the House has a right to continue his remarks, and it is at his option whether he gives way or not to another Member who desires to intervene with a remark."

4. Rules, Customs and Procedure of the House of Commons, by C. Bradlaugh, M.P., page, 31, paragraph 2:—

"Any matter of personal explanation may, by leave of the House be made on the termination of questions. If the explanation affects another member that member may rejoin."

5. Blackwell's Law of Meetings Fifth Edition, page, 51, Rule 15:—

"Any person who has already spoken may forthwith, if the actual speaker give way, or, if not, at the end of that speaker's speech, briefly speak again to remove a misconception as to a material part of his former speech."

6. The Chairman's Handbook by Sir R. F. D. Palgrave, 14th Edition, page 98, Rule 7:—

"Explanation allowed.—A Member who has spoken, may be again heard to clear up misunderstanding in regard to some material part of his speech, but he is not to introduce new matter, or to interrupt a Member who is speaking."

7. Felt's Parliamentary Procedure, page 30, Rule 24, and pages 192-193, Rule 166:—

"24. * * * After the member has the floor he cannot be interrupted by calls for the question, or by a motion to adjourn, or for any purpose by either the Chairman or any member."

"166. * * * Each member of an assembly should bear in mind that the rights of the individual members are based on the fact of the equality of the members and by reason of said right each and every member is entitled to the same courteous attention while participating in debate or other proceedings of the assembly. Therefore, as every member has the right, is it the duty of the presiding officer to insist that every other member so conduct himself that this right may be effectual, and while enforcing the rules in preserving order or ruling on such questions as may necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, he should be careful not to wound the sensibilities of any member, and to so perform the duties of his office as to abstain from even the appearance of partisanship. Such action on the part of the chairman shows proper courtesy to the members and will do much to inspire confidence in the timid members, and to make them more free to exercise their right to express their views in debate, or to offer such suggestions or amendments as they may think proper."

That the abovementioned quotations show that the President misinterpreted Rule 13* of the Corporation Procedure Rules.

*Rule 13 runs as follows:—

"Members shall speak only once, but either the mover or the seconder of a substantive motion may reply at the conclusion of the debate thereon. Provided that the Chairman, at his discretion, may at any time allow a member who has already spoken to make a brief explanation."

JUSTICES' REPRESENTATIVES.

18 CANDIDATES FOR 16 SEATS.

Yesterday was the last day for receiving nominations for the sixteen seats allotted to the representatives of the Justices of the Peace, on the Municipal Corporation. The below-mentioned eighteen gentlemen have been nominated for the sixteen seats:—

1. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy (J.)
2. Mr. Meyer Nissim (J.)
3. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (R.)
4. Dr. Ruttonshah T. Nariman (J.)
5. Mr. N. V. Mandlik (J.)
6. Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker (J.)
7. Mr. C. V. Mehta (R.)
8. Mr. P. C. Sethna (J.)
9. Mr. J. A. Wadia (J.)
10. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (J.)
11. Mr. Cassamalli J. Pirbhoy (R.)
12. Major W. G. Liston (J.)
13. Sir D. M. Petit (J.)
14. Prof. O. V. Muller.
15. Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy (J.)
16. Mr. R. D. Hughes.
17. Mr. M. H. Lalji (J.)
18. Mr. Gulamhussein C. Ibrahim (J.)

Prof. Muller and Mr. R. D. Hughes are new candidates. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Cassamalli J. Pirbhoy are sitting members of the Corporation, as representatives of the ratepayers, while the rest are the Justices' representatives on the present Corporation.

The polling takes place on Monday at 1-40 p.m

LORD CARMICHAEL AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

The dinner given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Meston to meet Lord Carmichael, was a brilliant function.

Lord Carmichael spent yesterday sight-seeing accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Douglas Straight. His Excellency leaves on the evening of the 7th.

His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer who left by the Punjab mail yesterday, was much impressed with his visit to Lucknow. He praised highly the cleanliness of the thoroughfares and trim appearance of lawns in the public gardens.

Sir John Hewett arrives here to-day on a brief visit.

"LATE AT THE THEATRE" OR SWANK,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter by "Playgoer" on the above and "Swank" is a little amusing if not comical. He states that "The late goers in Bombay have possibly never been to London even on a Cook's tour or a Restall's Sunday day trip," and airs his views accordingly by stating as a reason, that. "In London people drop into their boxes half way through a play . . . they go just to watch some special scenes or hear some special song again."

Does this justify even "London" society behaving so badly? Perhaps; when "Playgoer" returns to "London" again—as from his letter he has evidently been there on a Cook's tour or Restall's Sunday day trip?—he will tell all London that when he was abroad "ver know" people generally went late to theatres,—specially in Bombay,— as it is the custom for "us society folk! to dine late?" and as London is only trying to ape habits from abroad, they should drop it, and "act with some intelligence, and either come in at the proper time or stay away altogether," I am sure a hint to "Playgoer" in this direction before his return—"Home" will not be amiss. I wonder now where "Playgoer" sits?—Yours, etc.

SWANK.

WAR AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

RAJA RISHICASE LAW ON THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Raja Rishicase Law, President, in opening the proceedings said, war had given India a great opportunity for industrial development, but for want of technical education they have been unable to avail themselves of it. Japan and America, far ahead in industrial matters, had replaced some of the German and Austrian goods which were considered as necessaries. The Government of the United Provinces and Oudh had undertaken to subsidise the largest glass works for training of apprentices. They had fostered the manufacture of glass, hosiery, knitting, supply of dyes, oil-pressing industry, tanning of leather, production of matches, etc., which would go a great way in encouraging Indian enterprises. The Director of Industries was doing his best to help the manufacturers whenever any difficulty arose, but he regretted very much that the Government of India not having yet sanctioned the appointment of a Director of Industries for Bengal. The local Government was powerless to help them in the matter, they could not proceed unless Government established technological institutes which gave them scientific education and prepared them for establishing industrial works with some degree of success.

Referring to the recrudescence of dacoities in Bengal, the president and other members suggested that unless people could effectively defend themselves from the attacks of brigands the evil was likely to grow. Government would do well to encourage the organisation of defence parties all over the country and train them in the use of fire-arms under the supervision of the police.

FORMATION OF AN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

Papers have been issued relating to the Bengal Economic Association, which is to be inaugurated by his Excellency Lord Carmichael at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on Wednesday next. In the circular letter Professor C. K. Hamilton, as the Honorary Secretary, writes:—

"It is scarcely necessary to point out that while the economic questions are daily becoming more important in all subjects affecting the welfare of the country, there is still a vast field for the scientific study of conditions upon which the answer to such questions must largely depend. The Association, which shall promote an accurate survey of such conditions and the consideration in a scientific spirit of the results accruing, will, it is hoped, render service alike to the cause of education and of economic well-being in India.

The objects of the Association are the encouragement of the study, practical and theoretical, of the problems that bear on the well-being of India and in particular of Bengal. The association will publish on economic journal which will serve as the medium for circulation of papers of real scientific value. The Governor will be President and the Council will be composed of the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, the Hon. Mr. A. Birkmyre, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Bray, Mr. Abdy Collin, Prof. J. C. Coyajee, Mr. K. L. Dutta, Prof. C. J. Hamilton, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. W. J. K. Hegarty, Prof. E. A. Horne, the Hon. Raja Rishicase Law, Mr. K. D. Mehta, Rai J. M. Mitra Bahadur, Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, the Hon D. P. Sarvadhikary, Prof. S. C. Roy, Mr. G. F. Shirras, the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart, Mr. N. H. Y. Warren, and Prof. T. T. Williams.

THE GOKHALE SCHOLARSHIP

LADY WASTENEY'S HAPPY THOUGHT

An entertainment arranged by Lady Wasteneys at Southwick Town Hall, in aid of the Gokhale Scholarship Fund, was intended says on English contemporary, to be both diverting and instructive. It was hoped to give people at home some little insight into the lives of our Indian fellow-subjects, and to evoke a closer sympathy borne of knowledge on their behalf. And it succeeded admirably. The event had the patronage of Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir William Wedderburn, and others.

Major Neve, R.A.M.C., a medical missionary with thirty years' experience of the vast Indian Empire, gave a delightful lecture, illustrated by lantern-views, on Cashmere; while an Indian lady gave a paper of great interest on the domestic life. Smart officers of Indian nationality, acted as stewards, while the whole atmosphere harmonised with the theme of the afternoon, with Oriental decorations and Indian ladies in their graceful and picturesque national dress.

Lady Wasteneys explained that the object of that gathering was to collect money for a scholarship for an Indian student in England. They owed a great debt to India, and this was one little way in which they could acknowledge it. She went on to allude to the lack of understanding and sympathy with our Indian fellows, and said she was sometimes absolutely ashamed of it (Hear, hear). It was this terrible idea that we were white and that the Indian people were brown. But did not they all own one God and one King? If there were some local unrest at times it was all due to the lack of love for Indian people. She had lived much with the Indian people, and she knew the beauty of their character.

Major Neve next gave his lecture on Cashmere. He confessed that after thirty years in India he looked upon that land as his home, and was anticipating his return there when the war was over. He gave a splendid discourse, and the views illustrating it were very fine indeed. His intimate knowledge of his subject rendered his recital of life in Cashmere of dee interest.

He was followed by Mrs. Mukerji, a cultured Indian lady, with a paper which gave a real glimpse into the social and home life of India. A charming lady of the East, in Indian dress, she speaks English like an Englishwoman, and hers was an authoritative and clever paper, which gripped the attention of all.

Lady Wasteneys expressed her indebtedness to those who had aided that day. In another appeal on behalf of India she said there was no title she valued so much as that of their "White Mother."

Mr. Grundy, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Wasteneys, alluded to her devoted work on behalf of India and its people.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Hindu University.

"The Tribune."—It is unnecessary to refer to the denominational character of the University which has been objected to by a section of the people who anticipate sectarian developments in future. This criticism is a mistake. The Hindu ideal, as inculcated by those who have made a study of it, is catholic enough to satisfy the inclinations of all and so, we believe is the Moslem ideal when properly understood. Where unseemly differences have arisen, we may be sure they are due to imperfect knowledge of true Hindu and Moslem ideals and we expect the denominational Universities will, instead of lending support to sectarianism and narrow outlook, serve as a standing warning against such follies. When we remember the fact that sound knowledge itself is calculated to expand one's mind and outlook, we may be sure that the evils anticipated by certain critics will not come true. Even in the darker ages and times of India, the pursuit of religious ideals so far as they served the beneficial aims of humanity, was rendered possible. His Excellency the Viceroy has pointed out how in modern times the best traditions of the Hindu and Moslem religion can be utilised to promote the sound and ennobling purposes of education and national upbringing.

Subversive of True Education.

The "Indu Prakash."—The Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri, the President of the Servants of India Society, moved a quite reasonable resolution at the Madras Legislative Council that instruction in non-language subjects should be given through the medium of the pupils' vernaculars in the third and lower forms of a Government Girls school existing at Mylapore where all subjects are taught at present strange to say, through English, from the 1st standard upwards. None could have expected that the Director of Public Instruction would seriously oppose such a simple resolution embodying as it did an elementary education axiom. In the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Hon. Mr. Rayaningar's resolution regarding vernacular education, Sir Harcourt Butler gave an understanding that the medium would be the vernacular of the pupils till they reached the fourth standard. But the Madras Director of Public Instruction seems to hold very curious views regarding the problems of education. And with a standing non-official majority in the council, Mr. Stone is left undisturbed and Mr. Sastriar's resolution is defeated. Why does not Mr. Stone advice the European and Eurasians to speak English at home and learn the vernaculars of the places they live in? Why are Government solicitous about imparting instruction to them in their own language? We hope Sir Sankaran Nair will have something to say to the worthy Director of Public Instruction of Madras in this matter.

A Reprehensible Practice.

"The Hindu."—There is one point in the debate on Mr. Shrinivas Shastry's resolution which appears to us quite typical of the way in which the authorities are apt in this country to treat all requests that come to them, of rectifying mistakes done by this department. Any and every argument is used to defend the acts complained of, and India and Indians are made to appear so entirely unlike the rest of the universe as to necessitate the most exceptional and unprecedented treatment. Here was a practice which ought to have been put a stop to the moment it was discovered. Instead, both the Director of Public Instruction, who we know has been for many years the Principal of the Teachers' College and, therefore, the inculcator of sound principles of education, and his Excellency the Governor, whose zeal for the education of women especially is well-known, went so far as to say that few things were settled in the field of education and that the scope for experiment is still so great as it was when the science of education began. That there is much room for educational experiment everybody knows. But, it is ridiculous that such a question as the proper medium of instruction in the lowest grades should be treated as though it had not been settled after repeated trials both in the west and in India. It is matter for surprise that his Excellency should have, in the attempt to defend the indefensible, allowed the impression to go abroad that he was a willing party to place public funds in the hands of any person who wished to find out for himself by actual trial whether Hindu girls *could* after all be like other girls in the world.

India and the Philippines.

"New India."—The decision of the American House of Representatives to grant complete Self-Government to the Philippines is of considerable importance to the Home Rulers in India. The British Rulers of this country cannot now withhold the same right from the Indians; for, with any amount of ingenuity, they will not find it possible to explain why if a semi-civilised people like the Filipinos are, in the opinion of a great suzerain western nation, capable of governing themselves after a tutelage of not even a quarter of a century from the white men, the people of India, admittedly more civilised and intelligent, should be considered, after 150 years of enlightened British Rule unfit to manage their own affairs. How will Englishmen explain their attitude? Is not their denial of Self-Government to India a condemnation of their own rule, unless they suggest that the United States have been guilty of violating a sacred trust in withdrawing their representatives from the Philippines? And let it be noted that Indians do not ask for complete independence but only for Self-Government within the Empire.

HIGH COURT,

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INTERFERENCE WITH A RECEIVER.

RULE FOR CONTEMPT MADE ABSOLUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

UMAR HAJI SOOMAR ..... Plaintiff.

v

BAI ZULIKABAI WIDOW & OTHERS ..Defendants

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by the plaintiff calling upon the third defendant and the other two defendants to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court, committed by them in that they interfered with the receiver and the estate of the deceased in his possession. In this case the plaintiff was the Receiver appointed by the Court.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of the third defendant Khatizabai.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of Mahomed Haji Suleman and Joosab Haji Ali.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the first defendant.

The facts giving rise to this motion are fully set out in his Lordship's judgment which was delivered on Monday morning.

JUDGMENT.

This is a rule taken out by the plaintiff calling upon the third defendant Khatizabai, one Mahomed Haji Sulleman and one Joosab Haji Ali to shew cause why a warrant should not issue for their arrest and imprisonment for the contempt of this Court committed by them (1) in having deprived the plaintiff as the receiver appointed herein or attempting to deprive him of the estate and effects of Abdul Latif Haji Sumar mentioned in the plaint (2) in having fradulently suppressed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, the fact that the plaintiff was appointed such receiver as aforesaid and having induced his Worship to issue a search warrant and a notice against him, the said receiver, and thereby abusing the process of the Court (3) in having induced the police officer to remove under the said search warrant inter alia property belonging to the estate of the said deceased from the possession of the receiver, without the sanction of this Court. It has also ordered that pending the hearing of the rule the third defendant was restrained from proceeding with the complaint piled by her in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate against the receiver.

The facts are these. One Abdool Latif Haji Sumar died in Bombay, about the 18th of December 1914, leaving as his heirs a brother Umar Haji Sumar, a widow Zulikabai, and a sister Mariambai. One Khatizabai also claimed to be a widow of the deceased but the other heirs alleged that the deceased had divorced her. On the 28th of January, 1915, the brother hereinafter called the plaintiff filed a suit against those three persons Zulikabai Mariambai and Khatizabai. He stated that the deceased left certain moveable and immovable property more particularly set out in the schedule to the plaintiff and that he the plaintiff had not been able to ascertain what other estate, if any, the deceased had left. He asked that the estate should be administered by the Court, and that it might be ascertained who were the heirs of the deceased. The property mentioned in the schedule A consisted of (1) property at Versova (2) cheque for Rs. 6,600 in favour of the deceased signed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai & Co., (3) eight mortgages for various amounts in favour of the deceased (4) nineteen pearls in possession of the deceased about which a suit was pending in the High Court (5) a prow No. 5343 (6) household effects of Rs. 300 and (7) Rs. 42 in cash.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTIONS.

The first defendant in her written statement prayed that her share in the estate might be ascertained and paid over to her. The second defendant in her written statement did not admit that the first defendant was an heir of the deceased and stated that she was not aware whether the third defendants had been divorced. She alleged that she had entrusted Rs. 5,000 to the deceased on which the deceased had agreed to pay her Rs. 50 a month and she counterclaimed that that sum with interest might be awarded to her from the estate. The third defendant claimed to be widow of the deceased and in her written statement denied that she had ever been lawfully divorced. She also deemed that the first defendant had legally married the deceased She alleged that the deceased had left more property than was disclosed by the plaintiff in the plaint, and alleged that the plaintiff and the first defendant had made away with a large portion of the moveable property including the account books. She further alleged that at the time of her marriage she had been presented by her parents with various articles of the approximate value of Rs. 2,000 and by her husband with clothes and ornaments of the value of Rs. 5,000 and that the said property was in the possession of the plaintiff and the first defendant and she counterclaimed all the said property from the plaintiff and the first defendant.

On the 11th day of August the plaintiff took out a notice of motion for the appointment of a receiver of the estate of the deceased and on the 14th of August, the second defendant issued a notice that she would move for an order for payment to her out of the estate of the deceased of a monthly sum of Rs. 50 or a sum of Rs. 2,000 on account of her share in the estate. On these two notices of motion a consent order was passed on the 19th of August 1915, by which the plaintiff was appointed receiver of the estate of the deceased on his giving security to the extent of Rs. 10,000. It was also ordered that the receiver should pay out of the estate Rs. 35 a month to the second defendant commencing from 19th of December 1914, and debit the amount so paid to the share of the second defendant. It may be mentioned that the second defendant in her affidavit of 18th August made in answer to the plaintiff's notice of motion of the 11th August opposed the appointment of the plaintiff as receiver on the ground that he had not disclosed the property of which the deceased died possessed of. She alleged that in August 1914, the deceased had withdrawn the whole of the amount that stood to his credit in the Bank of Bombay and had purchased with that money gold bars from the National Bank of India and that the plaintiff had taken possession of these gold bars on the death of the deceased. She also alleged that the deceased had in his house at the time of his death household furniture of greater value and cash of greater amount than had been disclosed by the plaintiff. In his affidavit in answer the plaintiff stated that he was not aware of these allegations that the deceased had an account current with the Bank of Bombay or that he purchased any gold bars in his lifetime. He swore that all the estate he knew of was duly disclosed by him in the plaint, and that there were no other assets of the deceased which had come to his hands or of which he was aware. It does not appear that the third defendant made any affidavit on these two notices of motion, though she was represented by counsel when the consent order was passed Thereafter negotiations for a settlement took place. On the 16th day of September a consent decree was passed whereby it was directed that the plaintiff as receiver should pay out of the estate of the deceased Rs. 2,000 to Khatizabai in full settlement of all her claims against the estate and to return to her a bedstead, a cupboard and Rs 5 in lieu of the Koran alleged to be belonging to her and that the plaintiff as receiver should pay to Zulikabai Rs. 2,000 in full satisfaction of all her rights against the estate of the deceased. It was further ordered that it would be referred to the Commissioner to take the usual administrative accounts of the estate of the deceased and of the claim made by the second defendant and to report what the nett estate of the said deceased after making the payments abovementioned, amounted to. And all costs of all parties upto the date of the consent decretal order were ordered to be paid out of the estate. Before this consent decree was passed the plaintiff had on the 10th of September issued a notice that counsel would apply on the 16th of September for a decree to be passed in terms settled between the parties including the third defendant, copy of which was annexed to the plaintiff's affidavit. On the 15th of September the third defendant affirmed an affidavit in which she denied that she had accepted these terms, and alleged that the estate of the deceased so far from amounting to 18 or 19 thousand rupees as stated by Mr. Patell, plaintiff's solicitor in his affidavit of 13th September, was nearly worth a lakh of rupees.

However when the matter came before the Court she was induced to consent to the terms already settled.

THE HOUSE SEARCH.

On the 20th of January plaintiff appeared before me and applied for the rule above referred to, on the grounds stated in his affidavit of that date. After reciting the facts which are referred to above he stated that on the 17th day of January 1916, the third defendant the said Mahomed Haji Sulleman who was his nephew and Joosab Haji Ali who was his cousin came with two or three Police officers, including the Police officer Mr. Bull with a search warrant, to take search of his house and to take away all the papers, documents, books of account moneys, jewellery, clothes, which might be in his possession belonging to the state of the deceased or what the third defendant claimed to be her wedding presents mentioned in her written statement. This as has now been ascertained from a perusal of the search warrant was not an accurate description of its contents. The plaintiff went on to say he pointed out to the Police officers that he was appointed receiver by the High Court and if there was any estate in his hands belonging to the estate, he held the same as receiver and he could not be deprived of the same without the sanction of the High Court. The Police officers said that they had a search warrant and they would search his house under that warrant. He asked the Police officers to wait till his solicitor came but they did not hear him and broke open his cupboards and boxes and removed the articles therefrom. Under the instructions of the third defendant, Mahomed Haji Sulleman and Joosab Haji Ali, they took possession of certain documents and papers belonging to the estate of Abdul Latif Haji Sumar, 18 pearls belonging to the estate, certain clothes and jewellery and gold bars belonging to the first defendant who was living in the same house and certain ornaments of his deceased wife, certain ornaments which he had recently got made for the lady whom he was going to marry. Mr. Patell came up subsequently and protested against these proceedings and pointed out that he (plaintiff) was appointed receiver by the High Court but the parties took no notice of the same and all belongings of his and first defendant and belongings of the estate were taken away by the Police officers.

On the 18th copies of the information on which the search warrant was applied for and of the affidavit of Joosab Haji Ali was furnished to him from which it was to be seen that the fact that he was a receiver appointed by the High Court, had been scrupulously hidden from the Magistrate. On the 19th of January he appeared before the Magistrate by counsel; when his counsel mentioned to the Court that he was a receiver, the Magistrate observed that that important fact was not brought to his notice by counsel who ' the application for the search warrant instructed by Messrs. Bhimji & Co., and then counsel stated to the Court that his being a receiver made no difference.

In her information the third defendant Khatisabai stated that after the death of the deceased all his property was taken possession of by the plaintiff under the circumstances mentioned in the affidavit of her witness Joosab Haji Ali. She then refers to the prosab Haji Ali. She then refers to the proceedings in the suit, and says that as she was not in a position to conclusively prove that the accused had concealed a greater portion of the estate belonging to the deceased in collusion with and with the aid of the first defendant and as the learned Judge was of opinion that the share, of Rs. 2,000 offered to her under the terms of the settlement was equivalent to the value of her 1/8 share, a decree was passed in accordance with the terms of the settlement. She goes on to say 'I have now ascertained that about two days after the death of my deceased husband on the 20th of December 1914, the the accused took in his possession and custody the following articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 72,000 belonging to the estate of the deceased.

A. 6 bars of the National Bank of India of the approximate value of Rs. 25,000. (His Lordship mentioned other articles also). The accused fraudulently and dishonestly did not mention all the aforesaid articles in the schedule annexed to the plaint in the said suit, filed by him as aforesaid. He has suppressed all these properties with intent to misappropriate the same and as I have now learnt the same is still in his possession. The account books of the deceased were also removed by the accused and it is necessary that the same may be produced. Under the circumstances I charge the accused under Sections 403, 404 and 406 of the Indian Penal Code and pray that Your Worship will be pleased to issue process against the accused so that he may be dealt with according to law. I am apprehensive, however, that if the accused comes to know of the complaint filed against him he will do away with the said property or remove the same from the place where it is now lying and will never produce the same in court in accordance with any process that may be issued against him. Under these circumstances I further pray under Section 96 of the Criminal Procedure Code your Worship will be graciously pleased to issue a warrant for the search of the accused's house.' Jusab Haji Alli in support of the complaint after referring to the death of the deceased stated that the deceased had gone to reside at Versova three months before his death and was living there with one Zulikhabai. The deceased was carrying on money lending and pearl business on a large scale. At the time of his death was possessed of considerable property including a bungalow at Versova.

On Sunday the 20th of December 1914, by previous arrangement he Zulikhabai and the accused plaintiff went to Versova in a motor-car. The accused broke the seals which had been placed on the bungalow and he opened the locks and after having gone inside Zulikhabai handed over four bunches of keys and requested him to open the boxes and make an inventory of the articles. At first a sesum box was pointed out to him by a Zulikhabai and on being opened was found to contain the following articles:—

6 Bars of gold of National Bank of India.

A box containing Rs. 501 in cash.

A bundle of currency notes totalling Rs. 1,080.

A list of these articles was made by him. He also found other papers title deeds and releases. A big box was next opened and the following articles were found amongst them:—2 pearls, 21 big pearls.

Subsequently these were got valued by the accused by a valuer at Rs. 30,000 and 10,000 respectively. In the same box were also found 6 silk sadras and 3 "sayas" and a bundle of title-deeds on which was a slip in Guzerati to the effect that the property was mortgaged to the deceased. There were also account books miscellaneous papers. Cupboards and tables were opened from which they took the following articles:—One stone of "juber-just," one gold Mohanmal, one gold necklace. They also took out gold embroidered clothes and made a list of the same. From one of the cupboards they took out Rs. 27 and 50 American dollars. These were handed to the accused. All these articles were brought to Bombay and were given into the charge of the accused

The search warrant that was issued by the magistrate was as follows:—Whereas information has been laid before me of the commission of the offences under Sections 403, 404, and 406 of the Indian Penal Code and has been made to appear to me that the production of (a) 6 bars of gold of the National Bank of India of the value of Rs. 25,000; (b) 2 pearl necklaces worth Rs. 30,000; (c) 21 big pearls of the value of Rs. 10,000; (d) one stone of "juber-just" of the value of Rs. 1,000; (e) one gold Mohanmal of the value of Rs. 300; (f) one big gold necklace of leaves pattern of the value of Rs. 600, (g) Rich gold embroidered clothes of the value of Rs. 2,000; (h) Currency Notes of Rs. 1,200; (i) Rs. 528 in cash; (j) Half nity American Dollars, at Rs. 37 2/2 each and the account books of the deceased. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar is essential to the enquiry about to be made into the said offences, this is to authorise and require you to search for the said above mentioned gold, pearls, ornaments cash, etc., and account books in the house No. 432—434 of the accused situated at Nagdevi Street.

COURT'S INTERFERENCE.

As I have already remarked the allegation in para 19 of the plaintiff affidavit of the 20th January, that the search warrant empowered the police to take away all the papers, etc., which might be in his possession belonging to the estate of the deceased went considerably beyond the terms of the search warrant a copy of which has now been produced. The situation requires careful analysis. The court will not tolerate any interference with the property in the possession of its Receiver. Without its sanction, and any such interference wilfully and knowingly committed is contempt of court. But the fact that a person has been appointed Receiver by an order of the High Court, does not protect him from criminal proceedings with regard to matters which have nothing to do with his status as such Receiver. It was open to the 3rd defendant or any one else to lay an information against the plaintiff that he had criminally misappropriated property belonging to the estate of the deceased and the fact that he had been appointed the receiver of the estate and had in his possession certain admitted assets would not protect him, nor would the informant be committing contempt if he concealed the fact. That the accused was a Receiver of the state (though such concealment would certinly be undesirable) provided that there was no interference with the Receiver's possession of the admitted assets. The position would be the same as if an independent Receiver had been appointed and the plaintiff had handed over to him the property mentioned in the plaint. Unfortunately when the plaintiff was appointed Receiver of the estate he was not ordered to file an inventory but as the facts are he cannot be allowed to say now that he was in possession as Receiver of any other property except that mentioned in the plaint which was accepted as the basis of the consent decree. If he had any other assets of estate in his possession he was holding them against the estate. But the 3rd defendant made one vital mistake, she knew that the plaintiff had admitted possession of 19 pearls as belonging to the estate. She complained in her information that he had concealed 21. If he had mentioned that plaintiff held 19 pearls as Receiver and had concealed or misappropriated 21 pearls, there would have been no difficulty, but the result of his suppressing the fact that plaintiff was a Receiver was that the police took away as I shall show hereafter all the pearls they found including the 19. For this of course the police may be solely responsible, but the liability of the 3rd defendant depends a good deal on whether the suppression can be considered as having been "bona fide" or not. She undoubtedly knew that the plaintiff was the Receiver of the estate of the deceased. After the consent decree, she again changed her attorneys and instructed Messrs. Bhimji & Co., on the 4th December. Mr. Parukh an assistant of the firm took search of the proceedings in the prothonotary's office. Mr. Pazukh has told me he looked into the papers cursorily for an hour or so and admitted he he must have noticed the order for the appointment of a Receiver. Whether the conduct of the attorneys will be the subject matter of an inquiry hereafter will be a matter for consideration. The fact remains that there was knowledge on the part of the 3rd defendant and her attorneys that the plaintiff had been appointed Receiver of the estate of the deceased. The attorneys must have known or at least ought to have known that that fact should be mentioned in the information, and the 3rd defendant must in my opinion be considered as having knowingly suppressed that part. The reason was obvious. Her object was to get an immediate search warrant. Can it be doubted that the magistrate would have hesitated before issuing a search warrant with power to the police officer to seize and bring to his court the assets of the estate of a deceased person of which estate a Receiver had been appointed I must repeat that however blameable such suppression was it would not by itself constitute contempt if the possession of the Receiver has not been interfered with. But if contempt has been committed the degree of culpability of the parties will depend very much on their previous conduct. I have now before me the evidence of Police Constable Bull who was in charge of the search warrant. He found the plaintiff in a room on the 2nd floor. The plaintiff on being shown the search warrant told the police constable that the property was upstaire with Zulikhabai. He went upstairs and found Zulekhabai, a cupboard was opened and two boxes. Zulekhabai had the key but at the suggestion of the plaintiff did not give them up Ex. A. to the plaintiff's affidavit of the 29th January is a copy of the panchnameh shewing what was found on the 3rd floor and also on the 2nd floor which the police searched after they had finished with the 3rd floor. Mr. Patell plaintiff's solicitor had arrived while they were on the 3rd floor and had protested against assests of the Estate being taken out of the possession of the Receiver. The police constable said he could not stop. They then went downstairs. The plaintiff opened the safe on the 2nd floor and in it the 6 bars of gold were found, 2 pearl necklaces and a box with several bundles of pearls tied up separately, a piece of green stone (presumably the juberjust mentioned in the search warrant) and other articles. As the articles were taken out the 3rd defendant identified each and all of them as belonging to the estate. Amongst the bundles of pearls two parcels of pearls containing 18 and 2 pearls respectively were tied together. Police Constable Bull said that as the complainant would not identify the 21 pearls mentioned in the search warrant he took away all the pearls which numbered 84. He also took away a bundle of title deeds and papers though they were not mentioned in the search warrant. I could not get a satisfactory explanation from the police constable as to why he exceeded the terms of his search warrant The third defendant would throw the whole blame on him for taking away what had already been disclosed as belonging to the estate; but it is evident from what Police Constable Mr. Bull said that the third defendant was identifying everything that could be found as belonging to the estate without discriminating what had been disclosed in the plaint and that it was due to this want of discrimination that the Police Constable thought it his duty to remove everything so identified. He said in cross-examination "If I had not been told they belonged to the estate I could not have taken them. I took away everything which was identified." In reply to a question by the Court he said "I took the title-deeds as I thought they came under the heading of account books." It cannot be doubted that the third defendant was asking the Police to remove everything which belonged to the estate of the deceased. Mr. Parakh was also present and on Mr Patell's protest he should have seen the necessity of exercising some caution. He should have pointed out to the Police Constable that the search warrant did not authorize the removal of documents and papers and he cannot be exonerated if the pearls mentioned in the plaint were removed. I may also refer to the extraordinary ordinary valuation placed in the information on the gold bars, pearl necklaces and 'jaberjust' which must have been due to the desire to impress the Magistrate with the great value of the property alleged to have been misappropriated. I cannot say, however, that plaintiff's conduct has been entirely without suspicion. He wanted to make out that he lived on the third floor and Zulikabai on the second floor and in para. 3 of his affidavit of the 29th January he says that he told the Police he had no idea of any bars and had no gold bars in his possession whereas they were found in the safe of which he had the key on the second floor, where plaintiff was when the Police arrived, together with the pearls some of which plaintiff claimed to be in his possession as receiver. Undoubtedly he must have known that the bars were in the safe whether as a matter of fact they belonged to the estate or not.

However that may be there is clear evidence that the third defendant fraudulently suppressed from the Third Presidency Magistrate the fact that the plaintiff was appointed Receiver of the estate of the deceased and induced the Magistrate to issue a search warrant and notice against him. It is true that the search-warrant and notice are not against him as Receiver but that was the result of the fraudulent suppression. It is also clear that the 3rd defendant by her action caused the plaintiff to be deprived as such Receiver of certain effects of the deceased in his possession as such Receiver, mainly the documents and title-deeds and the pearls disclosed in the plaint and induced the police officers to remove the papers and the pearls from the possession of the Receiver without the sanction of the Court. She is therefore guilty of the contempt with which he has been charged. She has in her affidavit tendered a free and unqualified apology, which may be taken for what it is worth, considering what is alleged in the rest of the affidavit. However it may perhaps be sufficient to uphold the dignity of the Court and the interests of justice if I direct her to pay plaintiff's costs of this motion. As regards the other two respondents it may be difficult, as these are in the nature of criminal proceedings, for me to find on the materials before me that they were acquainted with the fact that the plaintiff was a Receiver. I certainly believe they must have been but it will be I hope a sufficient warning if they have to bear their own costs on the rule. As regards the injunction restraining the 3rd defendant from proceeding with the complaint filed by her in the Magistrate's Court I am by no means certain that this Court can not protect its Receiver against criminal proceedings taken against them in their capacity as Receiver without the sanction of this Court; but as it appears from the record that the proceedings are not on the face of them against the plaintiff as Receiver, the injunction will be discharged and now that I have set out the full facts of the case I can safely leave it to the discretion of the Magistrate to proceed as he thinks fit. I have doubt that the documents and the papers and the pearls mentioned in the plaint, when separated from the 84, will be returned to this Court. As regards the rest of the property I may point out that there is an inquiry going on before the Commissioner as to what property was left by the deceased and it would certainly be undesirable that two inquiries on the same matter should be going on simultaneously in two Courts. The 3rd defendant will not herself benefit if it be proved that the plaintiff has concealed property belonging to the deceased until she has succeeded in setting aside the consent decree.

Finally I may point out that it is the duty of an attorney who has received information that a Receiver of this Court is acting contrary to the obligations imposed upon him by the order of his appointment, to apply to this Court for directions. If that had been done in this case the lamentable waste of time and money would not have occurred.

Attorneys for the Plaintiff: Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for the Defendants: Messrs. Bhimji & Co.

SPECIE BANK CASE.

CLAIM AGAINST THAKORE OF MORVI.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., (In Liquidation.)

v.

SIR VITHALDAS THAKERSEY AND OTHERS.

In the suit filed by the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank against the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and other directors for damages for misfeasance and negligence, the Hon. Mr. Jardine Advocate General submitted that they were in no better position than they were on Thursday. No other person had agreed to undertake the valuation of shares and Mr. Stringfellow had refused. With regard to the valuation of pearls, he understood that they had no answer from Jassim. They had written on Thursday last but there was no answer. Mr. Strangman submitted that the position was a little more advanced as Jassim had returned to Bombay this morning.

His Lordship ordered that by Thursday they ought to be able to come to some arrangement.

The matter was therefore adjourned to Saturday. In case the parties agreed as to the names of the valuers in the course of the day and if the Prothonotary was informed of it before 4-30 p.m., the case would be put on board on Thursday.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Heaton.

In Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

15-1039-14.—Payne & Co, Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, v. Shamkorebai, widow, Mehta D & L.

15-958-14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Trial of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia Abboo Mahomed Poonjani, v. Haji Moosa Abba & ors Khund L & M, Part Heard, 13-12-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

11-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

19-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

Commercial Cause.

1363-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Shirin & anr, Edg G W & Co, Sh D & D.

Long Causes.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co, Dhulaji Harkmaji, & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.

1140-30.—Malvi H M & R, Shamchandra Rampratab, v. Velji Anandji, & anr, Captain & V.

1348-15.—Patell and Ez, Ramchandra Babaji Moole, v. Ashanna Ramanna Oodmoloo, Raghavaya N & Co.

1067-15.—Nadirsha & D, Madan Dewsey, v Kumbhar Luxumon Mulji, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

582-15.—Surajmal & Co, Hiralal Kalianmal, v. Jewanlal Dewsey, Pandia & Co.

631-15.—Vachha & Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar, v. Tyab Haji Ayub, Mulla & M.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazeerkhan Amirkhan, & ors, Amin & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Further directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

167-14.—Manch & N, Manji Karimbhoy, v. Gopal Pragji & ors, Mulla & M. Ard H D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Faky Captain and V, Part Heard.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Manalal Rugnath and ors, Tyabjee D & Co.

310-15.—Littlel and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

340-15.—Amin and D, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C. For Posponement.

819-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

37-16.—N C Dalal Bhagwandas Vithaldas, v. Borah Ibrahim Abdul Hoosein.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1447-15.—Bhimji & Co, Messrs Ramdas Morarji, a firm, v. Gulabdin Husan Mahomed, & ors.

1475-15.—Smetham B & Co, Pandharinath Dadabhoy Dhume, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, & ors, Smetham B & Co.

32-16.—Little & Co, Messrs Ralli Bros, a firm, v. Messrs Oonkarji Kasturchand, a firm.

42-16.—Nadirsha & D, Pirojbai Dossabhoy, v. Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

44-16.—Nadirsha & D, Dhumbai Dhanjishaw Contractor, v. Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

45-16.—N C Dalal, Nathmal Jethaji, a firm, v. Jamnadas Ambaram & anr.

52-16.—Tyabji D & Co, Abdul Rehman Ebrahim Titwalla, & ors, v. Shankerrao Bhikooji Sarkar.

54-16.—Shroff D & D, Abdoolla Joosub, v. Messrs Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

59-16.—Vachha & Co, Kaderbhai Fazalbhai, a firm, v. Khoja Jasub Valji, Kanga & Sayani.

62-16.—Motichand & D, Dulabhdas Harakchand, and anr, v. Chunilal Hemchand, a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

63-16.—Payne & Co, Valabhdas Tejpal, a firm, v. Sha Vachharaj Canji.

For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

C C 18-16.—Crawford B & Co, Edalji Hormusji Saklatwalla, v. Baikeserbai widow, & ors. Wadia G & Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm. Payne and Co, Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

774-15.—Judah & S, Rajaram Ganooji Karpe, v. Dinanath Damodar Kale & ors, Manchershaw & N, Part Heard 4-12-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

788-14.—Mulla & M, Shah Goculdas Bhogilal, v. Dave Mulji Nathji, Pandia & Co

Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

208-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S. In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 2-16.—In Person Ramnath Harichand Pandharinath, & ors, v. Harichand Pandharinath, & ors.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE OF RS. 10.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Luxman Rama, a peon, and Raghu Sambhaji, a naik, both employed in the office of the Traffic Manager Bombay Fort Trust with the theft of a ten-rupee currency note.

It was alleged that on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, Mr. M. Quintaba of the Port Trust left currency notes to the value of Rs. 100 in the pocket of his coat in his room and went out for lunch. On his return he found one ten-rupee note missing. Enquiries were made with the result that the two accused were arrested.

The second accused was discharged, and the first was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PEARLS AND DIAMONDS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN POONA TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA Feb. 6.

Mr. Vatcha, City Magistrate, has just disposed of a case of alleged theft of pearls and diamonds, the parties to which are said to be wealthy merchants. In September 1908 a merchant of Poona City named Chaggan Gunpat, who resides at Bhamburda, lodged a complaint with the police that pearl and diamond ornaments worth Rs. 2,630 had been stolen from his house. The police were unable to trace the stolen property, but in August 1915 a Sub-Inspector of the C. I. D. learned that one Tulgaram Harchand (a relative of the complainant) had disposed of certain property in Bombay and Poona. Complainant at this time saw the Sub-Inspector and assured him that the accused had through his gomasta offered to give him Rs. 700 as proceeds of the sale of the pearls. On this the police went to Junnar and searched the accused's house there. They found a diamond button wrapped up in a piece of cloth and some pearls. Accused was accordingly charged under section 380 I.P.C. with theft, complainant asserting that the pearls had formed part of a nose ring stolen from his premises in the theft eight years previously. Accused was defended by Mr. A. K. Ghaswala, barrister.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Vatcha pointed out that the identification of the pearls had been altogether unsatisfactory, while an expert in diamonds had declared the diamond in the button to be English, a fact which militated against the complainant's theory that the diamond had come to him from his father 25 years ago, since English diamonds had not been received in India more than 15 or 17 years. Accused was accordingly discharged.

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MARRIAGE AFTER THE WAR.

THE EMANCIPATED HUSBAND.

One of the few redeeming aspects of the great war is that it will entirely reform the status and labour bondage of husbands writes a "Hopeful Husband" in the "Daily Mail".

Pessimists often ask what scrap of ultimate good will come out of this upheaval. Sociologists and statisticians picture a tragedy of perhaps two women of marriageable age to one man of marriageable age. Optimists, of whom I am one, look impatiently into the husband's golden era.

The war has finally unmasked the greatest of woman's age-long deceptions of man. Ever since the first cave woman sent the first cave man out into the cold wind to hunt the woolly rhinoceros while she snuggled by the fire woman has deceived man that she is his inferior in strength, endurance, courage, and achievement. For her own ease she has flattered him that his is the dominating sex (mockery of the manacled wretch) and the directing sex (mockery of the laden beast). Her cave ancestress said, "Go out and hunt the skin, and I'll wear it," and woman has said it ever since.

And then came this mighty upheaval. Woman, forgetting in its stress all the secret she is giving away, has buckled-to in her millions and shown that there is hardly any work of man that she cannot do. She is driving motor-lorries, she is twirling milk-cans into guards' vans while ancient porters mop their faces in amazement at new records in bang and speed, she is doing the post-man's round, the liftman's gate-clanging, the ploughman's furrow, the lamp-lighter's circuit, the sweep's chimney, the window cleaner's mountaineering, the carman's deliveries, the bank clerk's lightning arithmetic. She is standing long hours at the mechanic's lathe.

The woman insurance agent trips in all weathers down miles of mean streets, the woman dentist is following the woman doctor, the janitors of all the learned and lucrative professions are trembling at her nearing foot-steps. She is perhaps nearer to the House of Commons than ever Mrs. Pankhurst could have brought her. I can envisage even the woolsack in her future—albert that she will want it recovered daily to match her change of robes.

Shall man, then, looking forward to the new world after the war, be anxious and pessimistical? Not he. Shall he be fearful that woman, the worker, will henceforth take the bread out of his mouth, when woman, the worker, will go forth to earn the loaves while he, the priceless and rare One, sits at home? Woman has given away her secret and sold her ancient birthright of ease. It is for us, the real tender sex, to see now that she does not regain it.

The mere dream of that idle and carefree future makes me wish that the belligerents of Europe had been more respectful to the mission of Mr. Ford.

At last there is promise of man coming into his real kingdom. The curtains are drawing aside of that repose which is his by right but which has always been usurped by woman. Woman has always been credited with being the tender sex, the imaginative sex, the romantic sex. Woman has always been shielded from the world because of her sensitive delicacy. Woman has not gone out into the hurly-burly because the dust and clamour of the market were thought unfitted to her. But she has disproved all that in these days. She is as good as the best of us. It is my own belief that she is far more competent than most of us. She has more determination, less sentiment, more energy, more ruth.

MAN THE ROMANTIC SEX.

Man is the romantic sex, the sensitive sex, the imaginative sex. There is no woman in whose whole body there is as much romance as in man's little finger. Woman is the directing sex, the hard, practical sex, the sex that cannot be "blarneyed" or deceived. George Meredith (who knew more about woman than any man who ever wrote on that difficult and thorny problem) said that "the friendship of most men is purchaseable with an air of good fellowship and a cigar." But woman is immovable, for hers is the practical sex, the sex with ten acute common senses that we weak men possess not. It is the strangest of paradoxes that man has always ridiculously attributed all those softnesses and sensibilities to his Beloved that, in truth, his Beloved would scorn to possess. What married woman will not contend that her husband is less worldly wise than herself? What husband has not suffered this intolerable wrong of being treated like an infant by his wife and yet compelled to go forth and work for her?

A topsy-turvy creed, this belief in woman's southfulness and tenderness. There have been milions of love-sick Romeos and never a love-sick Juliet; and in all history there has never been one woman who has looked at the moon and sighed (as we the soulful sex so often do) when no one was watching her.

But now comes man's emancipation, his halcyon era. He can settle down now to his romances, his visions, his arts. He can cultivate his tender emotions sheltered from the rough world and unspotted from its traffic. He can dream dreams—a futility that has ever been repugnant to the common sense of woman.

For my own part I cherish already my own dream of the husband's golden era after the war.

It is seven at night, the firelight glows, the curtains are drawn (not against Zeppelins, for they will be forgotten), the dinner smells savoury. Hark—the Pekingese barks! Brisk steps crunch the gravel path. The voice of a brave strong woman is heard in the porch. Hat and dripping mackintosh are flung into the lobby in woman's hearty way. I leave my novel and fancywork. I glide into the hall. My wife has come home from the City!

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. A 14

MR. GOSSE ON "KULTUR."

STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AFTER THE WAR.

The present and future teaching of foreign languages, and German in particular, was one of the chief subjects discussed at the various meetings of educational societies held in London on January 5. The Association of Headmasters passed a resolution affirming the inexpediency of abandoning the teaching of German in secondary schools.

A PROFESSOR'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Modern Languages Association at London University, put the question, "What is to become of the study of foreign languages after the war?"

Political bias, he said, certainly influenced the study of language. Was the study of the German language to be relegated after the war to a place entirely subordinate to that of the languages of the Allies? In Germany there had been a movement to discourage the study of French and English. The very fact that German professors were so intemperate and absurd on this subject should put us on our guard against a like extravagance.

He had been struck by the fact that the German leaders of scientific investigation were much more bitter against us than the scholars were. In this connexion he had a manifesto which had been issued by Professor Ulrich von Wilamovitz-Moellendorff on the subject of intellectual inter-relations after the war. This had great importance in view of the position held by its author, who had come to fill almost an official position as the recognized head of the intellectual world of Germany. The manifesto said:—

The academies and learned societies which guide public opinion in Germany have been watching every step which might prevent the resumption of international intellectual intercourse at the end of the war; but until the proper moment arrives for their intervention, they will proceed no further. So far as we know the French Academy is the only learned body which has adopted an opposite line, and it must take the responsibility of whatever consequences may ensue from its action. The manifestations made by isolated scholars in various countries must not be allowed to produce a mischievous effect on the resumption of correct connexions between corporate bodies after the conclusion of peace. Our hopes and our wishes should be allowed to extend no further than this—to acquiesce in whatever may ultimately prove in harmony with such reciprocal relations of the States as may be accepted after the conclusion of peace.

There can, however, be no harm in circulating writings and communications, the nature of which is at least passively not otherwise than favourable to the researches of foreign scholarships. In the resumption of a condition of concord between the scholars of the belligerent Powers, the learned societies in the honourably neutral States ought to find themselves in a position to take a prominent role. In Germany such intervention of neutrals ought to meet with candid support. The learned world of Germany, however, will not sacrifice the honour of the German nation on a single point, either for the sake of peace or in the interests of science.

MR. GOSSE ON "KULTUR."

He took it that Germany had now tacitly abandoned the hope of forcing the whole world to accept her form of intellectual training. He was not one of those who laughed at the Teutonic scheme of imposing *Kultur*—that is to say, a form of mental and moral discipline acceptable to the Prussian race alone—upon the rest of mankind. He thought it was the most formidable and the most carefully planned attack upon the liberty of intelligence with which the world had been threatened since the days of Mahomed. If it had succeeded it would have reduced the mind of man to permanent and hopeless slavery. The intellectural tyranny of *Kultur* would have been something much more terrible, because more permanent and hopeless, than the political dominance of Germany.

It was rare to find English officers who spoke or even read French with ease, but he was told that the practical inconvenience was much less than would be supposed. The sentimental inconvenience, however, was considerable, and when the war was over we should see to it that so far as possible the impediments to our comprehension of the French spirit should all be swept away. Our officers in France reported that a frequent sight on the flat roads in the district behind the fighting line was an English soldier sauntering along with a French peasant girl on his arm. Neither knew a word of the language of each other and yet they were seen to be talking all the time. The nature of this droll and mysterious communication was unknown, for if a listener stole near them the interesting couple invariably withdrew into silence.

This strange interchange of impressions was a little like the sympathy with French ideas which was enough to-day for too many of our fellow-subjects. They felt the warmest regard for our neighbours across the Channel, and they were delighted to feel themselves in the company of friends, but their sympathy was inarticulate. There should be an unrivalled opportunity after the war is over of exposing ourselves to the radiance and warmth of the French genius. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gosse confessed that he was entirely ignorant of the Russian language and could scarcely transliterate a proper name from that odd and picturesque alphabet. No doubt an active young person, born in 1916, would come to think it incredible that a man so ignorant could ever have been made president of the Modern Languages Association. (Laughter.)

DUST,

Referring to dust which accumulates in flour mills and oil-cake works Dr. Harger of America says that ordinary flour mills were on much the same plane as powder magazines. To test this in a small way we only need to enter a flour mills where the cleaner is sweeping the floors, and to see the disturbed dust ignite at some burning gasject and endeavour to spread over the whole room. Measurements have shown us that flour dust is much more explosive than coal dust. Even bits of iron when overheated by friction, are capable of inflaming this highly explosive dust, and thus magnetic screens are now employed to attract any stray bits of iron which may be present.

With the approval of the Adjutant-General in India the Rev. G. Barne, Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, makes an appeal to all old Sanawarians to form a Sanawarian contingent for 1916.

THE NEW YEAR'S NUMBER
THE INDIAN REVIEW
An Account of the Recent Congress and Conferences.
With Portraits and Illustrations.
JANUARY, 1916.—DETAILED CONTENTS.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
By The Hon. Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI
BULGARIA'S DEBT TO THE ALLIES
By Prof. R. M. STATHAM, M.A.
THE CONGRESS AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.
By Mr. SHAMNATH MUSHRAN, Bar-at-Law
THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM IN INDIA
By Mr. WILLIAM JESSE, M.A.
BRITISH WOMEN IN WAR-TIME
By St. NIHAL SINGH
HOW CAN ENGLAND KNOW MORE ABOUT INDIA.
By PANDIT SHYAMA SHANKAR, M.A.
COLONIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: ITS MEANING AND FORM
By Mr. N. M. MUZUMDAR, B.A., B.Sc., (London).
WORLD STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY
By The Late Mr. S. M. DIKSHIT, B.A., LL.B.
SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA
Sir S. P. Sinha, K.C.I.E.
The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha
The Hon. Mr. Mazul-ul-Haque
The Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjea
Mrs. Annie Besant
The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.
By Prof. D. K. KARVE, M.A.
PLEA FOR HIGHER SCIENTIFIC EDUCA-
By Sir DORAB J. TATA
COMMERCIAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA
By The Hon. Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY
EDUCATION OF THE MASSES
By The Hon. Mr. Justice ABDUR RAHIM
INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND THE SPIRIT OF NATIONALITY
By Raja Sir HARNAM SINGH
THE OUTLOOK FOR TEMPERANCE REFORM
By The Hon. Mr. GOKUL PRASAD
BOND OF UNION AMONG INDIAN THEISTS
By The Hon. Dr. NIL RATAN SIRCAR, M.D.
THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE
By KAVIRAJ JAMINI BUSHAN ROY KAVIRATNA.
THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE BHATIA COMMUNITY.
By Dr HIRA LAL.
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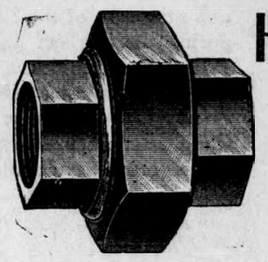

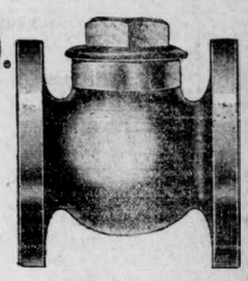

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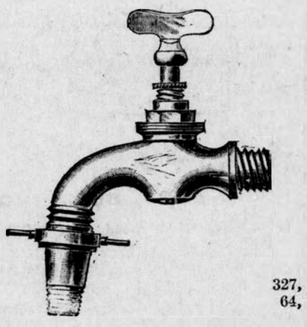

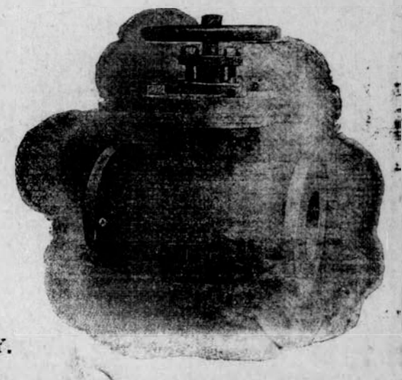

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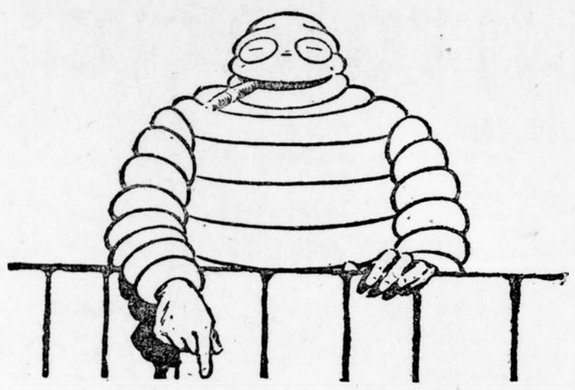

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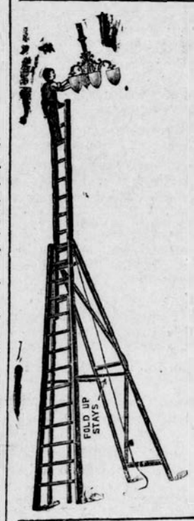

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